CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD. CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT Superior to any other for body and covering power.
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Special attention paid to Filling and Packing. LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,474—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1895.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
R.I. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	13th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.I. PENINSULAR	5152	R. G. Murray	21st Sept.
R.V.I. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th "
R.I. COROMANDEL	4499	W. L. Brown	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gadd	19th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7369	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
R.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th "
R.I. SHANNON	4139	E. Crewes	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
R.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express" are issued by the Company.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A.M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22th August, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	9th Sep.
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	7th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
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INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. de Grisogono	4,409	350	21st Sept.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sep. 2. 895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. R. RUBATTINO ..... 19th Sept. 1895.
S. S. Doo. BALDUINO ..... 17th Oct. 1895.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 22, 1895.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER	3,000	On or about the 7th October.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.;
Bombay, 5th September, 1895. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent,
Messageries Maritimes Co.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 7th September, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th September, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, about the 6th September, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, about the 7th September, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, about the 7th September, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, about the 13th September, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Mozambique, Quillimane, Chinde, Beira and Inhambane.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th September, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

ORDERING 2 BOTTLES FOR A FRIEND,

A Customer writes us from UPTON-ON-SEVERN Worcestershire, as follows:—
"Having seen some wonderful cures effected by your Equatorial Hair Douche, I have been recommending it round here."

THIS SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

No finer Restorative is made than
KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.
Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A REMEDY FAR AHEAD OF ANY IMPORTED TONIC.

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR
Combines in unique and concentrated form the properties of no less than five of the most powerful Tonics known.
Invaluable as a stimulant, and highly Beneficial to Convalescents, it should find A place IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.
A Wonderful Restorative. May be taken as a Liqueur after Meals.
PRICE: Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GUNS, RIFLES,
AND
ARMS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
Have a New and Complete Stock of the above
WITH ALL THE LATEST PATTERNS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

ELEY'S SHOT AND RIFLE CARTRIDGES.
CARTRIDGES LOADED ON THE PREMISES.
GUNPOWDER,
BY CURTIS & HARVEY, PIGOU, WILKS, SCHULZE.

Complete Price Lists on Application.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.
HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.
Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.
RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.
TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

BAHADUR CIGARS. CONUNDRUMS.

Q.	A.
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like the names of Popular Men?	BECAUSE they are in everyone's mouth!
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Venus?	BECAUSE their beauty is often enveloped in clouds.
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Happiness?	BECAUSE you cannot have too much of them.
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like Charity?	BECAUSE their possession brings blessing and peace to mankind.
WHY are BAHADUR CIGARS like the Sun's Rays?	BECAUSE you find them the world over.
WHY is a smoker of BAHADUR CIGARS like an Ancient Divinity?	BECAUSE he floats to bliss on a cloud.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
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Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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BRAIDS, CORDS,
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BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.
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TO LET.

IN ROPE WALK LANE, a Small GODOWN, and STABLES, whole or portion, for six horses and four carriages. Also a large Godown in Rampart Row. Apply to
DADABHOY BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
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FOR SALE.

IT is in CONTEMPLATION to SELL the Government Spinning and Weaving Mill at Baroda. Intenting purchasers are requested to present their Offers showing clearly the amount for, and the conditions under, which they intend to buy, to the Undersigned, on or before the 30th of September, 1895.
It is optional with the Sircar to accept any of the Offers or to reject them altogether.
For further particulars apply to
माधवराव रामचंद्र फडणीस,
i.e., MADAVAROW RAMCHUNDRA, FADNIS.
Baroda, Hoozoor Fadni's Office, 31st August, 1895.

SAVARESSE'S CAPSULES,
SANDAL or COPAIBA.
MADE of Membrane. Free from objection, to all Gelatine Capsules. Cure Urethral complaint, without Stomach disturbance.
SOLD by all First-class CHEMISTS in INDIA.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6.
First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

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THE MOST PERFECT AND RELIABLE CHRONOGRAPHS ever made. Their simplicity, their never-failing action, their scientific accuracy give them 50 per cent. better value than the prices at which they are really offered. Most carefully tested and rated chronometrically, and the usual guarantee for two years accompany all of them.
We respectfully invite the attention of Sportsmen and others requiring reliable Watches for calculating the minutest fraction of time to the following list of these useful Recorders:—

		Rs.
METAL.	Nickel Silver Case, Crystal Face, Keyless Chronographs, with Minute Recorder, no Watch	Rs. 35, Rs. 55, and 65
	Nickel Case, Crystal Face, Keyless Watch and Chronograph	65
	Nickel Case, Crystal Face, Keyless Watch and Chronograph with Minute Recorder	85
SILVER.	Silver Cased, double Crystal Keyless Watch with Chronograph on the reverse side	75
	Silver cased, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch with Chronograph	100
	Silver cased, Hunting do. do.	110
	Silver cased, ½ Hunting do. do.	115
	Silver cased, Crystal Face, Keyless Watch and Chronograph with Speed-timer at ¼ mile distances	140
	Silver cased, Crystal Face, Perfection Watch, Chronograph and Minute Recorder, a very high quality movement	215
	Silver cased, Hunting do. do.	225
	Silver cased, ½ Hunting do. do.	230
GOLD.	Gold cased, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch with Chronograph, medium size of a Gentleman's Watch	185
	Gold cased, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Watch with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, same size as above	230
	Gold cased, Hunting Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph, very superior movements, the perfection of a Watch for a Sportsman, full size	440
	Gold cased, Hunting, Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder. A Connoisseur of Mechanical Perfection will more than appreciate the excellent qualities of this superb Watch	625
	Gold cased, ½ Hunting do. do.	650

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON SPRING FASHIONS.

NOW SHOWING
NOVELTIES
IN DRESS GOODS.
MILLINERY,
STRAW GOODS,
SUN SHADES,
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FRESH DELIVERIES BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
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WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.
WILL OFFER DURING WEEK
THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF
BAMBOO FURNITURE
AT
HALF-PRICE.
THE STOCK includes Chairs, square and octagonal Tables, with Sliding side pieces, Lamp Stands, What-nots, Hall Hat Racks and Umbrella Stands, &c.
A GENUINE OFFER.
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co.,
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—"PERFECT FITTING."—
SHIRTS FOR DAY OR DRESS,
FROM RS. 15 FOR SIX.
COLOURED SHIRTS,
FROM RS. 27 FOR SIX.
THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS:—
EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.
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DON'T NEGLECT
AN ATTACK OF INDIGESTION,
For nothing will more quickly make life a burden, nor prove more difficult to eradicate if allowed to gain a footing.
KEMP'S PAPARIDINE
Is the finest and speediest remedy for Indigestion.
Perfectly safe to take. Prompt and thorough in its action. Renders no alteration in diet needful.
Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.
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WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO ALL STEAM USERS.
VALVOLINE.
A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—

A	A Cylinder for very high pressure Steam.	
A A	Do.	do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R	Do.	do. of very heavy viscosity
C	Do.	do. medium viscosity.
S	Magnet Red for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.	

Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.
YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 5 0
Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "BRITANNIA" has arrived from GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER, and is Discharging in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 20 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 5th August, 1895.

MADRAS RACES.

(5TH, 8TH, 10TH and 12TH October, 1895.)

OWNERS are reminded that the THIRD ENTRIES CLOSE on the 15th instant.

For Programme see C. T. C. Calendar of June 27th, No. 5, and the *Asian* of June 21st.

J. CAMPBELL,
For Secretary, Madras Races.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe) Rs. 15
Single Copy .....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of the NATIONAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY of INDIA, Limited, are authorised by a Resolution of the Shareholders of the said Company to receive at the Office of the Company, No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, and they hereby invite Offers for the purchase of the Company's Mill as a going concern, and of the whole of the moveable and immoveable property of the said Company, the purchaser taking over all the liabilities of the said Company existing at the Date of the Offer, and such offers will be laid by the Directors before the Shareholders in General Meeting for their acceptance at an early date. No offer will be received before the 11th instant, nor after Noon on the 20th instant. On written application to the undersigned, an appointment to view the Mill Premises can be made with intending purchasers.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained by intending purchasers on application to the Undersigned, or to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, Solicitors, Standard Building, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 11th instant.—Dated this 5th Day of September, 1895.

By Order of the Board,
J. N. PETIT & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled. "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of HAJEE IBRAHIM HAJEE SAKI LUDHA, late of Bombay, Cutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant (who died at Bombay, aforesaid, on or about the 4th Day of August, 1893, and Probate of whose last Will and Testament, dated the 1st Day of August 1893, was on the 26th Day of June, 1895, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay unto Hajee Jackaria Hajee Maledina, Hajee Hassum Hajee Mitha, Hajee Saboo Seedick, Hajee Sailey Mahomed Hajee Tar Mahomed and Hajee Alli Mahomed Hajee Hassum, having effect throughout the Province of Bombay), are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for the Executors of the said Estate on their behalf, at their Office, No. 57 Esplanade Road, within the Fort, Bombay, in Writing, their Names and Addresses and particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said Office on or before the 15th Day of October, 1895, as after that date the said Executors will deal with the Assets left by the said deceased as directed in the said Will having regard only to the claims of which the said Executors shall have then notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be Recognised.—Dated this 5th Day of September, 1895.

EDGELOW & GULABCHAND,
Solicitors for the Executors of HAJEE IBRAHIM HAJEE SAKI LUDHA.

ROPES! ROPES!! ROPES!!!

FOR Plain and Fancy-Coloured Ropes for Punkahs, apply to

THE ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,

Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

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MY Old Machine has been 10 voyages backwards and forwards in India. I took it with me to Aden, a most trying climate for machines—being so damp—is said by Mrs. S. Swinhoe from Oxford regarding SINGER SEWING MACHINES.

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WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 English-made cooking range "Abbess," No. 6, complete with utensils and 40 feet piping.

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of drawing-room and pier tables, sofa, couches, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, almyras, wardrobes, dressing and wash-hand tables, &c.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Kadurbhoy Lookmanjee—

K L 803—1 case 250 books silvered copper foils.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Pedro de Souza, consisting of wearing apparel, copper coins and sundries, also 1 silver watch by Courvoisier Freres, belonging to the estate of late Mr. J. H. CHARLESWORTH.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand office-shigram.
1 strong serviceable landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TUNTUNPOORA, ON THE DARIASTHAN OR MARWADA ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Ranjee Ebjee and Narayan Ebjee, and on account and at the risk of Anundjee Canjee and the estate of the late Danjee Ebjee, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale in the indentures of mortgage, dated the 29th day of September, 1892, and the 25th day of August, 1893, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the 15th day of October, 1892, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Tuntunpoora, without the Fort walls, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the Dariasthan or Marwada Road, on the west partly by a passage and the house of Varjevandas Madhowdas, and partly by the house of Thakar Topun Mooljee, on the north partly by a passage and partly by the house of Tharia Khimjee, and on the south partly by a passage and partly by the houses of Karamsey Rammall, and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 258 square yards and seven-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and is entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1051 and 1038, and new No. 6762, new Survey No. 2210, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under old No. 1, and now under ward No. 1703, and street Nos. 23-35, Dariasthan Street, and formerly as well as now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Anundjee Canjee and Dhunjee Ebjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VACANT LAND, situate at or near Haines Road, near the B. B. & C. I. Railway Mahalaxmee Station.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Mr Daniel Sula, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of August, 1888, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Foras freehold salt batty ground, called Moola Mochee Khar, situate, lying, and being at Parel, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 678, 718, 725, 734 and 739, containing by admeasurement 7,783 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Government ground and B. B. and C. I. Railway, on the west by the ground of Savitribai, wife of Damodar Pant, on the south by the ground of Pandurang Dhunajee and Government batty ground, and on the north by the ground of Dameol Chimajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 6, 1895.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, behind the Colaba Depot, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome Venetian mirrors, rich table ornaments, a firstrate mahogany cottage piano, by Mornington and Garden, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, oleographs and pictures', a handsome strong English built gig, a powerful pony, gentleman's saddle and bridle, garden, &c., the property of Lieut-Col. F. STOKES, 2nd Regt. Irish Rifles.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of coloured and grey piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria, in very good order.
1 powerful grey Australian horse, about 15 hands, going in saddle and harness.
1 strong-built palanquin office-shigram with a bay arab horse and harness.
1 C. B. chestnut pony, about 13-1, aged, goes in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.

Under instructions from the executor of the late Mr. M. Cooper, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Colaba Causeway, next to Messrs. Leopold and Co., very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, a handsome Mahogany, grand square pianoforte in very good order, rich Brussels carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, September 6, 1895.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY K. O. BOXES, &c.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., at the Municipal Pipe Depot, at Bellasis Bridge, a lot of empty K. O. boxes, with tins.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 6, 1895.

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—	Yen	6,000,000 =	Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	,,	4,500,000 =	,, 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	3,928,000 =	,, 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent. ,,
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4½ per cent. ,,

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India.....Commission ¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody } ,, ¼th ,,
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India } ,, ¼th ,,

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,155
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,341½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld. Mgo	{10,000 / 15,000	100	{100 / 75	10. p.c.	{169 /
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank	240,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
				guar.	
L P K. Ore Guelidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,600
G.I. & C. L. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	980
PRESS COMPANIES.					
				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	12 pr. ct.	4?0
Alfred (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	80	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownagger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	332½
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	15	167½
Broach's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	160
Broach City Press Co., Ld	200	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,500	1,500	20	315
East India	250	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
English Press and Manfg	400	200	—	20	80
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,150
French	200	500	500	25	562½
Harvey and Sabapathy Shroff Press Co., Ld	450	450	500	30	437
Himayat Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	135
Khaegaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahura Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	230
Mahomedan Cotton Spg. and Manfg. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	58	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	97½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	360
Munmar M	21,000	250	all	15	160
New Berar	11,200	500	500	25	530
New Indian	24,000	125	125	11½	137½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	450
Shahpasikh (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Samson	200	500	500	20	685
Shad and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,210
Shed	400	2,000	750	50	550
Surab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Surat City Press Co., Ld	377	200	all	16	200
Volkart	—	1,000	100	12	210
				90	1,142½
MISCELLANEOUS.					
				Yearly	
Back Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15	375
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	7½ 12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	125
Bombay & Persia Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,803
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,490
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co, Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 14	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	5 0
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,675
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,5	200	200	20	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,50	250	250	8 pr. ct.	310
Indian Guarantee & Reversy Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	239xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	200
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	..
Maroka & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	15	138
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7½	102
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	517½
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thracher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,057½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	108xd
Tolambeo Co	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1½	28
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	700
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	36
Ballary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	371	00	all	9 per ct.	338
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	890
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	510
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	—	315
Carnatic Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,600
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	765
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	965
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	—	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	675
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	—	dvd Rs15	730
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	750
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	822½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	485
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	525
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	575
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	570
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	760
Hingangha Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	690
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,225
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	430
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	30	1,340
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	633½
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	660
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs10	210xd
Jowraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,140
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	800	[illegible]	1,000	30	375
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	780
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	880
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	35	900
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	242xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	1,102½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	3,175
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gunny bags)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	..
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	2,670
Manugon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	172½
Morarji Gokuldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,285
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{250 / 50	{250 / 50	dvd 4½	..
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2 0	550
Oriental	5,725	225	225	Rs 22½	515
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	748	1,000	1,000	40	1,485
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	900
Spon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,030 xd
Swadeshi	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,375
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,650
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	910
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	395
Sun Mills, Ld	1,200	250	250	15	12½ 230
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	40
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	20	615
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	500	500	25	850
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	60	550
Venishanker Lakhmishanker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	800
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	500

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three-and-a-half per cent Reduced	107-14
Three-and-a-half per cent 1893	105-2
Municipal 5 percent. Debenture Loans	150
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	nom.
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond	107-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Y. M. C. A. Apollo Bunder, Lantern Lecture, "Burma and the Burmese," by Mr. James Shaw, Ladies welcome, collection on behalf of the Alterations Fund, 8-30 p.m.

Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.

P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, with the English Mails of the 23rd ultimo, expected to arrive, 6 p.m.

B. V. R. dance, Town Hall.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Taif and Colaba left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Ikbal, Bisagno, and Britannia entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Rosetta left it on Wednesday, and the steamer Hispania yesterday.

POLO.—The ground is reserved for practice to-day, at 5 p.m.

THE GUN CLUB.—The Gun Club will meet at Love Grove, Worlee, on Saturday, at 4-15 p.m.

BAND NOTICE.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will not play at the Esplanade Band Stand, this evening.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—There will be a practice game, this evening, between the Gymkhana and Rangers F. C. Play to commence at 5-20, punctually.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.—The following subscription paid into the Bank of Bombay is acknowledged with thanks:—Mr. D. C. Jaoni, Rs. 30; amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 126,836-1-5½;—grand total, Rs. 1,26,866-1-5.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—Last evening's football match between the Rovers and the Irish Rifles Buglers' team, was played on the Cooperage, before a large number of spectators. The game was a well-contested one, and the Rovers, who had steered two goals, won the match, the opponents having made only one.

THE NAWAB OF JANJIRA.—His Highness Sir Sidee Ahmed, K.C.I.E., the Nawab of Janjira, accompanied by fifty-four followers, arrived here by Shepherd and Co.'s steam-ship Saburmuttee from Janjira, on Wednesday, and leaves to-day for Poona, where he will be invested with the insiguia of K. C. I. E. by his Excellency Lord Sandhurst.

AN ALLEGED ELOPEMENT.—Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of the case, in which Gujer Dhar, a Pardesi, charged Hiralal, another *bhaya*, with enticing away his lawful wife. Bhatsi, the alleged wife of the complainant, denied having ever been married to him, and the other evidence adduced by the prosecution being unreliable, his Worship dismissed the charge.

CAPTURE OF DACOITS IN INDORE.—A correspondent writes:—Sardarsing, the son of Shamsing Naik, the head of the Bhil community of the Vindhia range, who was captured last year, but who had escaped from custody, has now been re-arrested in the Chikhalda jungles. His father and two brothers have already been secured. This important arrest disperses the troublesome gang altogether through the creditable exertions of Maharaja Holkar's police. Salmia and Bhuria, members of another gang, who were wanted by Capt. Bannerman, Political Agent, Bhopavar, have also been just arrested.

A REWARD FOR SAVING LIFE.—A medal and certificate of the Royal Humane Society for saving life will be presented to Mr. Duncan MacMurchie, dock wharf inspector, in the employ of the Port Trust, by the Dock Superintendent, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4-30, in the large No. 1 (baggage) warehouse, inside the main entrance to the Docks. The award is made for saving the life of a native who jumped overboard after the British India steamer Kola had left the Victoria Dock, Harbour Wall, in March last, and but for the prompt action taken by the inspector at great personal risk the man would have been drowned or out up by the ship's propeller.

SCUFFLE IN A GERMAN CLUB.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Yacoob Dawood, a German Jew, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of assault, preferred against him by Moses Kalvareiky, a German jeweller. Mr. Sealy, pleader, appeared for the complainant. It was stated that, on the night of the 4th ultimo, the complainant went to a German Club, at Grant Road, to see a friend, and on his entering the dining room, accused came and, charging him with being a police spy, struck Moses with a cork-screw behind his right ear. Complainant shouted out and ran downstairs on to the road, bleeding from the cut. He hurried to the police station and reported the matter to the police, who took him to the St. George's Hospital, where his wound was dressed. Joseph Gascestieu, a witness for the prosecution, corroborated complainant's evidence, but added that complainant began the fight. Another witness, Moses Vischer, stated that on the night in question, while passing by the club, he saw complainant coming out of the club premises bleeding, and being questioned replied that he had been struck by the accused with a cork-screw. Accused in defence urged that on the night in question he was sitting near a window in the club when complainant came up to him, and without any provocation whatsoever began assaulting him. Whereupon he pushed complainant who fell against a table, sustaining injury to the back of his ear. In support of his statement, accused called several witnesses, but they contradicted one another. The magistrate said that although complainant began the quarrel, accused was not justified in using a cork-screw, but as the injury was not very serious, he thought a fine of Rs. 10 would meet the end of justice.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 23rd and 24th Silver Spoon competitions for the monsoon aggregate prizes took place at Colaba, on Saturday afternoon. Distances 700 and 800 yards. The shooting was fairly good, at 700 yards, but a very heavy shower came on and stopped the competition, at 800 yards, and spoiled many that might otherwise have been good scores. There are up to date no less than 29 members who are handicapped, i. e., there are 29 individual silver spoon winners. The following are the scores:—

23RD COMPETITION—17 Entries.

	700 Yds.	Total.
Gunner G V Evans, Bo Vol Arty	24	24a
Mr G Marks, Bo Rifle Club	24	24b
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Rifle Club	23	23
Vol J A Dalton, Bo Rifle Club	22	22
Lieut J Dwyer, Royal Irish Rifles	22	22
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	22	22
Mr E Good, Bo Rifle Club	22	22
Sergt J A McKinnon, Bo Vol Rifles	21	21
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	20	20
Pte J Fivey, R I Rifles	20	20
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	20	20
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	17	17
Sergt J Watson, R I Rifles	16	16
Bombr H O Coates* Bo Vol Arty	10	13
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	12	12
Sergt J Graham, Royal I Rifles	11	11
Pte Dowds, Royal I Rifles	5	5

a Winner of 1st spoon; b Winner of 2nd spoon.
* Added points for Carbine.

24TH COMPETITION—17 Entries.

	800 Yds.	Total.
Sergt J Watson, Royal I Rifles	23	24a
Bombr H O Coates* Bo Vol Arty	19	23b
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Volt Rifles	21	21c
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	20	20b
Vol J A Dalton, Bo Vol Rifles	20	20d
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	19	19
Mr G Marks, Bo Rifle Club	17	17
Gunner G V Evans, Bo Vol Arty	17	17
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	15	15
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	14	14
Pte J Fivey, Royal I Rifles	12	12
Lieut J Dwyer, Royal I Rifles	11	11
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	11	11
Pte Dowds, Royal I Rifles	10	10
Sergt J A McKinnon, Bo Vol Rifles	6	6
Mr E Good, Bo R Club	6	6
Sergt J Graham, R I Rifles	Retired.	

* Added points for carbine.
(a) Handicapped 4 points winner of 2nd spoon; (b) Handiped 4 points; (c) Handicapped 8 points; (d) winner of 1st spoon.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending September 3rd was 498, giving a death-rate of 28·91 per annum per thousand as against 35·81 the corresponding period of last year, and 31·31 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 111 died from fevers; 2, smallpox; 3, measles; 93, phthisis; 3, cholera; 43, diseases of the nervous system; 77, affections of the respiratory organs; 22, diarrhœa; 8, dysentery; 41, still-born; 41, old age and debility; 6, accident, still-born; 41, old age and debility; 6, accident, and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 13; Brahmin, 19; Bhattia, 2; Hindu of other caste, 235; Hindu outcaste, 52; Musalman, 116; Parsee, 20; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 19; Eurasian, 5; European, 9; Negro-African, 2; other and unknown races, 2. The total number of births was 304 as against 286 the corresponding period of last year, and 319 the average over the past five years.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE trial of the following case was continued, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Starling and the same common jury.

A MARWAREE CHARGED WITH GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE.

Vajraj Vaneechand, a Marwaree money-lender, was charged with having, on the 1st July last, before Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, Third Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, given false evidence in a judicial proceeding to the effect that, in his presence, on the morning of the 21st June, 1894, at Bombay, Rashid bin Essa Khaliffa, the complainant, had signed a promissory note for Rs. 300 in favour of the accused's firm. He was further charged with fabricating false evidence and using it. Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Framjee, Moos, and Mehta, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the accused. Mr. Russell, instructed by the same solicitors, watched the case on behalf of accused's partner, Maning Daya, *alias* Poonumchand Raja, who is to be tried separately.

Two witness's were examined for the defence.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, in closing the defence, submitted it had been shown by the evidence he had called that the complainant was in Bombay on the morning of the 21st June, 1894, when the promissory note was signed, and that he was not in Poona on that day, as stated by the prosecution.

Mr. Davar, in summing up the evidence for the prosecution, admitted that the complainant in his younger years had got into the hands of Marwarees, when he signed away blank promissory notes. He was now trying to get out of their grasp, and the learned counsel said the defence should have sympathised with the complainant's endeavours to disentangle himself from the debts he had incurred; but instead of that, they had endeavoured to prove that he had betted heavily on horse-races, which, from his insolvency schedule, was found not to be the case. The offence with which the accused was charged—that of giving false evidence—was one that in India was often committed with the lightest of hearts, as the persons giving false evidence knew that the difficulties of proving such matters were great in the extreme. The learned counsel requested the jury to examine the wording of the promissory note, and asked them to consider whether it had not been filled in and signed long before the 21st June, 1894. It would be absurd to suppose that the entire Essa Khaliffa family had entered into a conspiracy to fasten a false charge upon the accused, and that the objects of the conspiracy were sustained from the time of the execution of the note till the 1st July, 1895, when the case came on for trial in the Bombay Small Causes Court. The learned counsel reviewed at some length the evidence he had called for the prosecution, remarking that it proved to the hilt the charges laid against the accused. The evidence of Dr. DeMello, who stated that Raished was at Poona on the 21st June, 1894, ought to go in unchallenged; and the learned counsel regretted that the defence should have made any attempt to impugn the accuracy of a respectable medical gentleman like Dr. DeMello. With regard to the two witnesses called for the defence, Mr. Davar said it was almost always a dangerous experiment to call evidence for the defence in criminal cases; and the present case was no exception, for the evidence for the defence proved a complete fiasco, and instead of helping the case, corroborated the statements of Rashid.

His lordship, in summing the case to the jury, said that the gist of the charge against the prisoner was that, if the evidence he gave was false, he must have known it to be false. The point for the jury to consider was whether the evidence for the prosecution was true in this respect, that Rashid was not in Bombay on the 21st June 1894. If they had any doubt on the point, the benefit of it must be given to the prisoner. But if they were satisfied that Rashid was not in Bombay on the 21st June, they must be further satisfied that the evidence for the defence failed to shake the case for the prosecution. The whole of the evidence given by the accused in the Small Causes Court was denied by the prosecution; and it was for the jury to say whether the denial was established to their satisfaction. With regard to the evidence of Dr. DeMello, his lordship pointed to the great improbability of a gentleman in his position, who was not the family physician, but was called in occasionally, joining the family of Essa bin Khaliffa in a conspiracy to ruin the Marwaree. Dr. DeMello had put in a diary of his visits to the sick child from the 18th to the 25th June, and his lordship put it to the jury whether they could see the slightest reason for supposing, as they had been asked to suppose by the counsel for the defence, that the diary was a concocted one.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac explained that he did not say that the diary was a got-up one.

His lordship: O yes, you suggested that the diary must have been a got-up one. Continuing, his lordship also pointed to the improbability of Essa bin Khaliffa conspiring with his son and the other members of his family to ruin the Marwaree. His lordship reviewed at some length the evidence in the case and commented upon it.

The jury, after half-an-hour's consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty.

Maning Daya, *alias* Poonumchand Raja, the other prisoner in the case, who was to be tried separately, was then placed at the bar on a charge of having, on the 1st July last, being a witness in the Bombay Small Causes Court, intentionally given false evidence to the effect that Rashid bin Essa Khaliffa executed the note for Rs. 300 at his firm's shop in Bombay on the 21st June 1894.

His Lordship remarked to Mr. Davar that, after this verdict, it would be useless to offer the same evidence against the present prisoner.

Mr. Davar said he did not intend to offer evidence against the accused.

The jury returned a formal verdict of not guilty in this case also; and both the prisoners were discharged. The Sessions were then adjourned until 10 o'clock on Monday morning, the 30th inst.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 6.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BUDROODIN TYABJI.)

For Judgment.

856—Craigie L and O—Bai Motibai vs Cooverjee Heerjee alias Cooverjee Muljee and others—Payne G and S

857—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation of Bombay vs Cooverjee Heerjee alias Cooverjee Muljee and others—Payne G and S

858—Dikshit and H—Rao Raojee Jambhekar vs Paladna Subkoran—Payne G and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

For Judgment.

863—Chalk W and S—Hormarjee Ardeshir Hormarjee vs The Agra Bank Limited and others—Craigie L and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

241-93—Little and Co—Poonja Waljee and others vs Mithibai and others—Payne G and S and Tyabjee and Co—Part heard.

328-95—Ardeshir B and D—Jamnadas Lalloobhoy and others vs Thacker Topun Heerjee and others—Hiralal & M.

Defended New Long Causes.

125-93—Mnljee and R—Thakersey Rowjee vs Mooljee Jivraj—Payne G and S.

298-95—Payne G and S—Karim Nensey vs G K Bemricks and another—Crawford B and Co.

304-95—Little and Co—Narondas Canjee vs Foolchand Khooshaldas—Ardesir B and D.

308-95—Ardesir H and D—Hormanjee Pestonjee Hongkongwalla and another vs Nowrojee Dadabhoy Nunjee-Wossa—Bland and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

613-93—Mathubhai and J—Khoosy Jaitha and others vs Walljee Natha and others—Little and Co.

55-95—M N Sukiatwalla for pauper—Mahomedalli bin Mahomen Ibrahim Bhaijee vs Madoombibi and another—Shamrao P.

126-95—Cragie L and O—Naronjee Dwarkadas vs Vatchrajee Giannuil—Mooljee and R.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Cause.

393-94—M N Saklatwalla—Chimnabai and another vs Moreshwar Nanabhai and others—Daphtary and F—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BUDROODIN TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

216-95—Wadia and G—Madan Jootna vs Merwanjee Mody and Co, Ld, and others—Bicknell M and M—Part heard.

513-94—Little and Co—Narondas Talsidas vs The Lord Reay Manufacturing Co, Ld—Nanu and H—Part heard.

156-94—Bhaishunker and K—Madhowrai Amratrai vs Thakur Naronjee Kesowjee—Wadia and G.

146-95—Janardhan and G—Hormusjee Nowrojee Davur vs Dadabhoy Nowrojee Davur and others—Payne G and S and Janardhan and A.

423-94—Bicknell M and M—Mahomedbhoy Allibhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Karimbhoy and another—Ardeshir H and D.

624-94—M H Khan—Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and others—Roughton and B.

323-94—Wadia and G—Sheriffbhai Tharjee and others vs Dharsey Manock and others—Framjee and M, and Payne G and S.

192-95—Bicknell M and M—Mooljee Govindjee vs Tejpal Gadhoo and others—Little and Co.

145-95—Payne G and S—Nancy Peroomahomed vs Albert Dorat and others.

Two gentleman of Vienna, who were on a tour in Switzerland, attempted to make the ascent of the Jungfrau on August 13th. They rashly undertook the task without the assistance of guides. The result was only what might have been anticipated in the case of a peak of such difficulty; the inexperienced tourists met with an accident, in which one of hem was killed on the spot.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports, for the week ending 31st August 1895, were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 2nd 15 feet 2 inches against 21 feet on same date last year. Standing crops in good condition, but loss from drought anticipated owing to unsteadiness of river. Agricultural stock in good condition. Rain at 5 stations, average 41 cents; maximum 1 inch 25 cents at Sakro, minimum 1 cent at Keti. Weather cloudy.

Shikarpur.—River on 3 rd 11·9 feet against 13·9 feet on same date last year. Want of water continues. Rainfall in taluka Nasirabad 1 inch 27 cents; none elsewhere.

Hyderabad.—Rain in three talukas, average 1 inch 44 cents. Kharif crops affected to some extent by subsidence of water. Reaping of early rice crop commenced in Badin.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Water-supply deficient in Desert, Ghar and Nurwah. River slowly rising. Slight showers on 30th at Jacobabad.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain badly wanted in Desert talukas. Fodder scarce in parts and crops suffering. The situation in the Nara Valley continues favourable.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 31st August 1895).—Rain for week maximum at Mehmadabad 2 inches 85 cents, minimum at Kaira 12 cents, average for the district 1 inch 7½ cents; for season maximum at Karia 29 inches 7 cents, minimum at Thasra 22 inches 45 cents, average for the district 25 inches 82 cents. Standing crops in good condition. Sowing of late jowar in the Kapadvanj Taluka in progress. Sowing in other talukas and transplantation of rice in the district completed. Tobacco sowing in four talukas progressing. Bajri in flower and doing well. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy.

Broach.—Rain for week, maximum 54 cents in Ankleswar, minimum 7 cents in Jambusar and Amod; for season maximum 26 inches in Broach, minimum 16 inches 4 cents in Amod. Standing crops in good condition. Land being prepared for wheat and other late crops. Rain wanted for rice, kodra and bajri crops. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—(For week ending 31st August 1895).—Slight rain throughout the district, maximum at Pardi inches 1·6 cents; minimum at Olpad 20 cents; for season maximum at Bulsar 55 inches 7 cents, minimum at Olpad 20 inches 10 cents. Weeding in progress. More rain wanted for rice crops in the Jalalpor and Olpad talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Khandesh.—Rain for week, average in the district 11 cents; no rain during the week in the Dhulia, Pachora, Pimpalner, Sindkheda, Savda and Jamner talukas and Bhadgaon Petha; rain for season at Dhulia 14 inches 55 cents, average in the district 15 inches 40 cents. Rain wanted all over the district and very badly wanted in parts of the Sindkheda, Nandurbar and Pimpalner talukas and pethas Raver and Edlabad. Weeding in progress. Standing crops drying up from want of rain. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices continue normal.

Nasik.—(For week ending 2nd September 1895).—Rain for week, maximum at Igatpuri 4 inches 72 cents, minimum at Baglan 2 cents; for season at Nasik 18 inches 68 cents. Rain wanted in Sinnar, Niphad, Yeola, Malegaon and Baglan. Land being prepared for rabi cultivation. Crops withering in places for want of rain. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices of food grains normal.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day; total of week 1·20 inches; total to date 52-13, being 7·46 below average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 28th and 31st, 2° warm on 29th, 1° cool on 30th and 1st, nil on 2nd and 2° cool on 3rd. Vapour in air normal. Almost wind southerly on 29th and northerly on 2nd. Wind normal on all other days.

Kolaba.—Rain maximum 5 inches 31 cents at Karjat, minimum 1 inch 18 cents at Alibag. Weeding in progress. Crops good. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Meagre rain everywhere, maximum 4 inches 74 cents at Guhagar, minimum 1 inch 84 cents at Ratnagiri. Weeding operations in progress. Fodder supply and agricultural prospects good.

Poona.—Rain for week at Poona 6 cents, for season 14 inches 94 cents; slight rain during week in the Junnar, Khed and Maval talukas and petha Mulshi of the Haveli Taluka, maximum 85 cents at Mulshi and minimum 6 cents at Poona. Rain insufficient throughout the district and more wanted urgently. Standing crops are withering for want of sufficient rain throughout the Deshi portion of the district. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices continue normal.

Ahmednagar.—Average rainfall in the district during the week 15 cents. Bajri and other kharif crops withering for want of rain. Preparation of lands for rabi crops continues. Condition of fodder and agricultural stock good. Jowari dearer in the Nagar and Karjat talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 31st August 1895).—Rain for week at Sholapur 32, Barsi 3, Madha 26, Karmala 8, Pandharpur 40 and Sangola 18 cents; none at Malsiras; for season, maximum at Barsi 14 inches 27 cents, minimum at Malsiras 3 inches 65 cents. Rain insufficient especially in the Sangola and Malsiras talukas. Kharif crops in good condition, except in Sholapur, Madha, Karmala and Malsiras, where they are withering in some places. Rain urgently wanted throughout the district for the standing crops. Land being prepared for rabi crops. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition except in Malsiras. Slight fall in the price of jowari in Madha and Sangola and rise in the Karmala Taluka.

Satara.—Rain maximum in Javli 80 cents, minimum in Karad and Khanapur 10 cents; none in Man and Khandala. Rain required everywhere. In Man and Eastern Khandala crops are withering. Prices rising in Valva and Khatav. Green fodder insufficient in the eastern portion of the district.

Bijapur.—Rain during the week at Indi 93, Bijapur 52, Sindgi 51, Badami 30, Bagalkot 29, Bagevadi 27, Muddebihal 21 and Pungund 13 cents. Standing crops withering. Further sowing stopped for want of rain.

Belgaum.—Hardly any rain in the eastern talukas; more immediately wanted there. Standing crops, fodder and agricultural stock generally fair. Prices normal.

Dharwar.—Rain in Ron 1 inch 5 cents, slight in all the western talukas. Standing crops good, but in want of rain, especially to the north-east. Sowing of cotton continues, but retarded in some places for want of rain.

Kanara.—Moderate rain throughout the district. Weeding operations in progress. Sowing completed above ghat. Standing crops and agricultural prospects good. Sugarcane and garden crops thriving.

Rajkot.—Rain 1 cent, total 17 inches 23 cents. Weeding operations and cultivation of soil for rabi crops in progress.

Wadhwan.—Rain 12 cents, total 16 inches 32 cents; more rain wanted. Sowing of til commenced. Cotton crop good.

Baroda.—Rain during week 38 cents, total 28 inches 77 cents. Agricultural stock fair. Transplantation of rice retarded for want of more rain in the Navsari and Kadi divisions. Want of rain also felt in the Amreli Division. Agricultural prospects fair.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5.

AGAIN a very light fall of rain—next to nothing, in fact—has been registered at the Presidency during the past week; and reports from the interior advise an absence of rain generally. None to speak of has fallen in most parts of the districts, which has favoured the plants, where fine weather has been needed; but, on the other hand, the plants in other parts are suffering, and would be better for a further fall. Cotton of the first sowing is in flower, and shows bolls, and crops are on the whole doing well. Want of rain, however, is more or less the tenor of the advices. In Imports there is a slightly improved demand; while Exports show more enquiry, and Cotton has been in greater request by shippers. Quiet but steady in tone, Wheat has been taken to only a small extent, and is unchanged in price; and in Seeds very little business has been done with prices in general, the same as before, and the market quiet. Exchange has been steady to firm, but business has passed on only a moderate scale. Money continues superabundant; and Government Paper is quiet after the temporary spurt at the close of last week. Freights are dull, with little or nothing doing, and rates are unchanged, though inclined to be lower.

MONEY.—Withdrawals at the end of the last month in connection, probably, with the Government Paper settlement, reduced the amount of Private Deposits considerably in the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank, issued on Monday, an increase of under a lakh having been shown in this item, instead of the large additions, which recent Returns have disclosed; while in Loans there had been a material increase, the net falling off in trade requirements having been represented by only some five lakhs. The Bank's Cash Balance, however, still continued to show an increase, say of over 13¼ lakhs, at 400¼, compared with an addition of 30¼ lakhs in the week preceding, this gain having been due to a considerable increase in Public Deposits at the Bank's head office, and to the realization of Government Securities.

The market, in the meantime, continues in an inanimate condition, and overburdened with supplies. The minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay is 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened quiet but steady last mailday, at 1s. 1 3-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 7-16d. to 1s. 1 15-32d. for three months' sight Bills. forward Telegraphic having also been practicable at 1s. 1 13-32d., and a moderate amount having been taken thereat early in the day, together with a few three months' sight Bills, at 1s. 1 7-16d. Later on rates declined 1-32d. all round, both for Bank Paper and Merchants' Bills, but closed firmer. On Saturday the market was quiet at 1s. 1 11-16d. Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates receded 1-32d., and then steadied, and the opening rates were again available, without, however, much enquiry. Opening again quiet on Monday at 1s. 1 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits for September-October delivery, rates remained unchanged all day, with but little business passing either way. Rates were quoted on the following day at 1s. 1 11-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of the former was taken, but no Merchants' Bills were offering, though re-sellers came into the market and were willing to sell at 1s. 1 3-8d. Telegraphic, a month forward; buyers, however, were not to be found, and the market closed firm. Yesterday, there was a steady feeling at opening with rates at 1s. 1 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, ready, and 1s. 1 3-8d., forward; and at 1s. 1 7-16 for three months' sight Credits, but the business passing either way was very limited. A few ready Bills at 1s. 1 13-32d. was all that was reported; and for Bankr emittance at the quotation named there was no enquiry, the market having closed again steady. In London, yesterday, the Indian Council allotted 50 lakhs of Bills in all on Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, at 1s. 1 3-8d.; and extra allotments amounting to over 2 lakhs were also made on various places at 1s. 1 7-16d. To-day, the market has been firm, and opened at 1s. 1 3-8d. for Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 1 15-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates hardened, and 1s. 1 15-32d. became both the ready and forward price, and Merchants' Bills were taken to a small extent at 1s. 1 15-32d. For near delivery there was but one buyer, and a little was done in forward Telegraphic at 1s. 1 7-16d, the market at the close being again firm at the following quotations :—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 1 13-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic.	...1s. 1 13-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 1 7-16d.	"
Do.	4 Do.	...1s. 1 7-16d.	"
Do.	6 Do.	...1s. 1 15-32d.	"
Credits	3 Do.	...1s. 1 15-32d.	"
"	6 Do.	...1s. 17-32d.	"
Documents	3 Do.	...1s. 1¼d.	"
"	6 Do.	...1s. 1 9-16d.	"
France	3 Do.	...1-42.	"
"	6 Do.	...1-42½.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Last mail-day the market was quiet. Rates at opening were 108 1-8 for Money and the coming Settlement, and 107⅞ for the September Settlement, and closed at 108 1-8 for Money. 107 7-8 for Account, and 107⅞ for the September Settlement. On Saturday rates opened at 108 for Money, and 107 11-16 for Account, and the latter advanced 1-16, the market having closed strong at 108 and 107⅞ in the two positions, respectively. At opening on Monday the market was quiet at 108 for Cash, and 107 11-16 for the next Settlement, and remained at these quotations throughout the day, having closed on the same level, both for Money and Account. The following day rates opened at 107 7-8 for Money, and 107 5-8 for Account, and declined to 107⅞ and 107 7-16 in the two positions, respectively, at which latter quotations they closed in a quiet market. Yesterday rates were 107⅞ for Cash and 107 7-16 for the Settlement, and advanced 1-8 per cent. on these quotations in the course of the day; but the rise was afterwards lost, and opening rates were again named at closing, in both positions. To-day rates were quoted at opening at 107 13-16 and 107 9-16 for Money and Account, respectively, and advanced to 107 7-8 in the former, and 107⅞ in the latter position, at which they closed with the market firm in tone.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan has fallen to 130; and Port Trust Bonds are 3¼ per cent. lower at 107¼.

SHARES.—Except in Mill Scrip there has been little or nothing doing in this market during the past week, and prices generally have been steady. In Mill shares, however, some movement has been reported from day to day, but prices generally have tended in buyers' favour, and compared with our quotations of a week ago we have to report a decline of Rs. 100, in New Great Eastern; of Rs. 50, in Soonderdass; of Rs. 35 each, in Alliance, China, and Queen; of Rs. 30, each in Bombay United, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 25 each, in Khatao Makanji, and Sassoon; of Rs. 22½ in Lukhmidass; of Rs. 20 each, in Britannia, and Star of India; of Rs. 15, in Ripon; of Rs. 10 each, in Bombay Cotton, David, Howard and Bullough, Indian, and Jewraz Balloo; and of Rs. 5 each, in Coorla, Morarji Goculdass, Oriental, and Sun. On the other hand Central India, and Manockjee Petit, have advanced Rs. 45 each; of Rs. 20, in Hyderabad; and of Rs. 2½, in Mazagon. In Preshares French have declined Rs. 7½; and Bombay Cotton, Rs. 4½; while Fort have advanced Rs. 15, and Munmar Rs. 5. In miscellaneous shares Delhi and Northern India Flours are Rs. 10 higher; and Badham Pile, Re. 1. In Banks, Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 16½ lower, Bank of Bengal, Rs. 8-3-4; and Commercial and Land Mortgage, second issue, Re. 1.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—An improved demand has done nothing to influence business, and notwithstanding the rise in Cotton and the consequent firmness in Manchester, the market here is very quiet with less than an average business passing in *Staple Grey Goods*. Although the opening of the new season, when far more enquiry might be looked for than exists, the market is lifeless, and sellers are anxiously endeavouring to dispose of what they have for sale, while rates are supported merely by the firmness at home. In *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-red,* and *Printed Goods* business has been done to a small extent at former rates. *Locally made Goods* have been a very dull market, and prices are nominally the same as before, but weavers are at a loss as compared with the position of spinners. The week's clearances of *Imported Goods* are estimated at 3,000 bales, and 1,100 bales of *Local Goods.*

YARNS.—China gives 7,700 bales as sales, at a rise of ¼ to 1¼ dollar per bale, which is in response to an advance in *Bombay Spinnings.* Speculators are very busy in buying and re-selling after a time. Spinners are firm, and rate show an upward tendency. Sales for the week aggregate some 5,000 bales, and the market at closing is brisk with speculative demand owing to the rise in Cotton and quotations are officially given as follows :—

Twist.....	No.					per lb.
Cotton—		Per candy.—C. & F.				
Bengal Fine		Rs.	187	3	16	
Do. Fully Good		"	172	2	31-32	
Do. Good		"	161	2	25-32	
Belatee, Fine		"	190	3	4	
Do. Fully Good		"	181	3	3-32	
Khandeish, Fully Good		"	185	3	5-32	
Oomra, Fully Good		"	194	3	3-8	
Dhollera, Fine		"	209	3	19-32	
Do. Fully Good		"	202	3	1-2	
Do. Good		"	192	3	5-16	
S G Dharwar, Good		"	202	3	1-2	
Westerns,		"	187	3	3-16	
Broach, Fine,		"	216	3	11-16	
Do. Good		"	207	3	9-16	
"	6s	"	5	"	5 1-16	"
"	8s	"	4 5-8	"	5 1-16	"
"	10s	"	5	"	5⅛	"
"	12s	"	5⅛	"	5⅛	"
"	16s	"	5⅜	"	6 1-16	"
"	20s	"	6 3-16	"	6 11-16	"
"	24s	"	6⅝	"	6 7-8	"
"	30s	"	7¼	"	7¼	"
"	40s	"	8	"	8¼	"

METAL.—Business has been moderate this week, and the price of *Copper* has declined 12 annas, but the market is steady. *Yellow Metal* is also 12 annas lower, and has been in moderate demand; while *Iron* is unchanged in value, in moderate request, and steady in tone.

COAL.—Sales for the week have been a few small lots of *Cardiff* for August-September shipment, at Rs. 18 per ton, as well as a line of *Yorkshire*, August-September shipment, at Rs. 16½ to Rs. 17 per ton, and some ready *Scotch* at Rs. 14½. The market closes quiet, and rates for alongside are quoted as follows :—

Welsh Hartley.....	Rs. 15½	per ton.
West do.	Rs. 16½	"
Australian	nil.	"
Powell's Duffryn.....	Rs. 18	"
Cardiff	Rs. 17½	"
Japan	nil.	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The enquiry from shippers has been moderate, but local spinners have bought to a much greater extent. The former's purchases aggregate some 1,700 bales, and the latter's 7,000 bales. The tone of the market has been steady, and prices are quoted higher. This evening the market is firm, with a moderate business passing, and rates are Rs. 2 to Rs. 9 more.

Monday morning's telegrams from the districts advised a slight fall of rain since the middle of last week in the Bengal Cotton circle, where the crop was flourishing, the first sowing in the Beawar district having been in flower and shown bolls. Except at Khangaum and Julgaum, where a few cents were registered, and where more was required, no further rain fell in the Oomrawuttee circle; but the crop was doing well generally, as it was also in the Broach circle, in seasonable weather. There was further acceptable rain in the Wadwan district of the Dhollera circle, while its absence at Dhollera itself and Veerumgaum favoured the growing plants; but at Bhownugger the crop, though flourishing, needed more rain. At the Hubli district of the Dharwar circle Cotton-sowing was completed, but more rain was wanted.

The news received this morning from the districts is not quite as favourable as that conveyed in the last telegrams. No rain to speak of has fallen, and more is wanted in almost all parts of the area. Fine weather has favoured the plants at Agra, and a continuation of it will be beneficial; but at Barsi, Hubli, Dhulia, and Broach the want of rain is felt, and indeed is more or less urgently needed in these districts. The first sowing of Cotton is in flower in some parts, and shows bolls, while crop prospects are generally good.

The following are to-day's quotations for Full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz. :—

	Per lb.						
Cotton—	Per candy.—C. & F.						
Bengal Fine	Rs.	187	3	16			
Do. Fully Good	"	172	2	31-32			
Do. Good	"	161	2	25-32			
Belatee, Fine	"	190	3	4			
Do. Fully Good	"	181	3	3-32			
Khandeish, Fully Good	"	185	3	5-32			
Oomra, Fully Good	"	194	3	3-8			
Dhollera, Fine	"	209	3	19-32			
Do. Fully Good	"	202	3	1-2			
Do. Good	"	192	3	5-16			
S G Dharwar, Good	"	202	3	1-2			
Westerns,	"	187	3	3-16			
Broach, Fine,	"	216	3	11-16			
Do. Good	"	207	3	9-16			

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.
For the week	7,296	4,101	3,332
From 1st Jan. to 4th Sept.	1,338,865	1,526,064	1,497,532
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	3,053	3,291	5,172
From 1st Jan. to 4th Sept	489,963	765,671	744,110
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week.....	5,383	1,926	996
From 1st Jan. to 4th Sept.....	125,652	137,130	134,365

WHEAT has been a quiet but steady market, and in but a small demand. Rates are as before, the following being the quotations :—

White Possy, 91 per cent....Rs.	4-4-0	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 " ... "	4-3-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi..... "	3-14-6	"
Red Delhi ..... "	3-11-0	"
Hard Yellow ..... "	3-8-0	"
Red Ahmedabad ..... "	3-13-0	"
Hard Red..... "	3-6-0	"

SEEDS.—*Linseed* declined 2 annas during the week, but recovered 1 anna afterwards; and *Rapeseed* is 1 anna lower, other descriptions remaining as before. The enquiry has been moderate, and the market is quiet with rates as follows :—

Linseed.....Rs.	7-12-0 to 7-14-0	per cwt
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat... "	6-14-0	"
Do. Do. Cawnpore. "	6-10-0	"
Do. Red " ... "	6-1-0 to 6-2-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	38,962	24,190	47,177
Do. from 1st Jan. to 4th September.....	4,087,604	2,768,809	5,562,280
Linseed for the week.....	5,146	7,008	25,962
Do. from 1st Jan. to 4th September 2,566,435		5,075,378	3,827,785
Rapeseed for the week...	5,431	18,549	46,627
Do. from 1st Jan. to 4th September.....1,964,145		3,259,982	4,016,735
Gingelly seed for the week	2,253	346	145
Do. from 1st Jan. to 4th September 736,597		750,017	944,969

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1895. cwts.	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.
Wheat for the week	54,360	.....	46,486
Do. from 1st Jan. to 4th September 2,208,854		1,502,368	4,165,136
Linseed for the week ...	11,874	49,407	20,002
Do. from 1st Jan. to 4th September 2,184,812		4,944,191	3,591,676
Rapeseed for the week...	1,000	61,387	98,069
Do. from 1st Jan. to 4th September 1,651,019		2,849,941	3,678,545
Gingelly seed for the week ...		...	...
Do. from 1st Jan. to 4th September..... 1,037,391		891,498	1,124,695

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera.....	3 3/8
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	107 7-16ex.
3 per cent. Rentes.....	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	117⅛ex.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper.....	59 15-16
Bar Silver	30d

The sum of about £250,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 4.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia, left here for Bombay, this afternoon.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 5.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela from Kobe, left for Bombay, this afternoon.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro, left Hongkong for Bombay, on the 4th inst.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BOWER—September 1, at Madras, Henry Francis, second son of the late Rev Dr Bower. Deeply regretted.

COBIE—August 21, at No. 13, Perambur Barracks Road, Ernest Mason, the dearly loved second son of Charles Sydney and Lillian Cobie, aged 20 days.

DEMONTE—August 31, at San Thome, Madras, Leonora Caroline, the beloved wife of H de Monte, P W Secretariat, aged 29 years, 10 months and 19 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1895.

IN the interests of the Lancashire cotton spinners, the Honourable Mr. Stanhope has been most persistent in his endeavours to bring the new Secretary of State for India to book, in regard to the Indian Cotton Duties. A few days ago Mr. Stanhope extracted from Lord George Hamilton the confession that he stood by the speech he made in support of the motion of Sir Henry (now Lord) James for the repeal of the duties last February—a speech that was most unequivocal in its condemnation of the then Secretary of State's action in yielding to the demands of India, and in which it was declared that "as the Government of India was supported and maintained by Great Britain," her Majesty's Government should take care that India did not set up "a fiscal system hostile to England." Having obtained this confession of faith, Mr. Stanhope naturally asked the Secretary of State if he would induce her Majesty's Government to give effect thereto, but Lord George evaded the issue by saying that he ought not to be expected to give an opinion on the subject until the Government of India were enabled to fully state their view—an entirely unnecessary process seeing that the Viceroy and his Council fully explained their views and position last year in despatches which have been made public. Mr. Stanhope has now returned to the attack, and on Tuesday evening once more raised the question in the House of Commons. But he and his Lancashire friends can scarcely be gratified with the result, for Lord George Hamilton re-canted the position he took up when the late Government was in office. A few days earlier, the Secretary of State had shown signs of wavering by suggesting that a proposed deputation to him from Lancashire should be abandoned in view of the fact that he was "closely considering" the memorial submitted to him by the Joint Committee of Manufacturers and Operatives, which "dealt exhaustively with the whole question." It is one thing for a prominent member in Opposition to endeavour to injure a Government in whom he has no confidence, and to please his own constituents at the same time by condemning a particular policy; it is quite another thing for a responsible Minister of the Crown to so firmly adhere to the opinions expressed in the days of greater freedom and less responsibility, as to reverse that policy in the face of grave practical considerations in its favour. Lord George Hamilton no longer says anything about ascertaining the views of the Government of India—instead of sheltering himself behind a side issue of this kind, the Secretary of State frankly comes forward and takes his stand on the main plank of the Cotton Duties platform. Brought face to face in his official capacity with the vexed problem of Indian finance Lord George Hamilton is bound to confess—as his predecessor at the India Office confessed before him—that the Cotton Duties are necessary. He therefore informs his disappointed colleagues in the representation of the cotton manufacturing districts that "it is impossible to undertake to repeal the duties." In presenting the Indian Budget to the House on the following evening, the Secretary of State, after showing that the deficit for the year is estimated at one crore and twenty-one lakhs of rupees, made the significant remark that the House ought not to "rashly hamper or interfere with the Government of India"—in other words should not destroy all prospects of equilibrium between expenditure and revenue in the near future by insisting on a repeal of the Cotton Duties. These *ex-cathedra* declarations from a Minister who voted for Sir Henry James' motion will be received with great satisfaction in this county, where public opinion at first viewed with grave apprehension the appointment of a declared antagonist of the duties as Secretary of State, and also the return of a solid phalanx of repealers for Lancashire. In view of the appeal made by Mr. Balfour to honourable members not to allow the interests of their constituents to over-ride the interests of the Empire" it may reasonably be assumed that Lord George Hamilton's conversion—for his statement on Tuesday amounts to that—is the result not only of knowledge newly acquired at the India Office regarding the finances of this country, but also of a discussion of the subject with his colleagues in the Cabinet. Through the medium of a Lancashire member, Lord Salisbury's Government has practically informed the cotton spinners and operatives that their support of the Unionists cannot be paid for at so dear a price as the sacrifice of the solvency of India. The position thus taken up by the Ministry is a sound and just one, and—notwithstanding the specious promises made by successful candidates in the manufacturing districts during the General Election—does not imperil Lord Salisbury's tenure of office. Even if the Lancashire members were so unwise as to attempt to defeat on this question a Government which has just been returned to power by an overwhelming majority, and which they are themselves pledged to support, they would have absolutely no chance of success. Unionist members generally would certainly not risk the dire prospect of the expense and worry of another General Election, so soon after coming into possession of their seats apparently for seven years, and the Opposition could not with any show of consistency vote for the revocation of a policy upon which the late administration staked its existence last February. Not only in this respect does the present Ministry stand in an altogether stronger position than the Rosbery Government, but the financial argument comes home with even greater force now than it did when Sir Henry James' motion was brought forward. Since then a heavy additional burden amounting to two crores and twenty lakhs of rupees has been thrown on the Indian Exchequer by the Chitral Expedition, and the present Government has seen fit to make a permanent addition to the existing chargeability of the Indian taxpayer by the retention of the invaded territory, at a cost which although only estimated at twenty lakhs per annum is very likely to far exceed that amount. It would have been most unjust on the part of the Home Government to have followed up the reversal of the policy of the preceding Ministry in regard to Chitral by a reversal of its policy as to the Cotton Duties; for they would thereby have accompanied an addition to India's burdens with a refusal to allow her to continue to obtain much-needed revenue from a perfectly justifiable source.

WHILE passing over in silence the cost and difficulty of railway communication in British East Africa Sir John Kirk in his speech at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society made casual but significant reference to another element of perplexity beside those to which we drew attention the other day—the abundance of native labour available for agricultural or mining enterprise, which Sir John declared "will constitute at once the strength and the danger of the early pioneers." This is a very grave danger indeed for the European workmen seeking employment at the hands of the capitalist, farmer, or stock-breeder, desirous of cultivating his land, or shearing his flock at the least cost to himself. Then will Carlyle's Quasshi be avenged on his white enemy. Sir John Kirk foresees this, and looks forward not only with equanimity, but with hope, to the time when the negroes will be taught by precept and example to "enter on the path of progress and utilise the resources of their own country." For this end he would introduce natives of India to settle in Africa and give an object lesson of Indian village life to the unsophisticated African and teach the decency of dress to those who have hitherto followed the simple and inexpensive fashion set by Adam in Paradise. The Indian cultivator would show the African savage what can be achieved by the use of simple agricultural implements and habits of industry and thrift. It is greatly to be feared that the cunning savage might doubt the wisdom of exchanging the habits inherited from his ancestors, which give the minimum of trouble with the maximum of leisure—an ideal now sought after with fierce enthusiasm by the more advanced of the European protectorates. There can be little doubt however that one of the most effectual means of civilising some considerable part of the million of square miles, which have fallen to our lot in the partition of the Dark Continent is to introduce in suitable localities the village life of India. The first step should be to give grants of land to the Sikh soldiers, who have served in Africa as military police. When the time comes for a railway from Mombassa to the Victoria Nyanza to be made the choice will lie between the slave labour, against which Exeter Hall would cry aloud, and utilizing the coolie labour of India on a great scale. After the experience undergone with the British navvy employed on fabulous wages to make a railway from Suakin to Berber we may reasonably conclude that no Government in its senses will set English navvies such a task in East Africa again. If Indian coolies be employed it should not be difficult to induce some thousands of them to settle upon good land, leased to them in perpetuity on the easy tenure prevailing in the Bombay Presidency. The advantages and indeed the necessity of largely employing Indian labour in opening up "Ibea" was brought to the notice of the late Sir William McKinnon on the memorable day when he announced to the shareholders of the Imperial British East Africa Company that a railway guaranteed by Government was the *sine qua non* of success. With characteristic caution Sir William rejoined that Indian agency would, no doubt, be economical and very useful, but that it should be introduced gradually. "It will come in time." And so no doubt it will, if British East Africa is to be opened up in our time. Under European superintendence, aided by Indian habits of "ceaseless industry and thrift," the negro can be taught an object lesson, which will be of great value, if not to himself, at all events to his sons and to his sons' sons.

WE see no particular reason why the University Senate should make the obtainment of degrees any easier than it is at present, by adopting the motion, which Mr. Justice Ranade intends to propose this evening to the effect that "candidates failing at any University examination, but obtaining in any subject at least 45 per cent. of the aggregate marks obtainable in that subject should be excused from examination in that subject at any subsequent appearance in that examination." Mr. Justice Ranade last year by an elaborate analysis of figures attempted to show that the premature deaths of educated natives are on an ascending scale proportionate with the stiffness of the examination requisite for the attainment of the respective degrees, and we suppose it is on this ground that he wishes to make the ordeal less trying. But Mr. Ranade's views and inferences have been controverted by no less an authority than the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Bhandarker, who has pointed out that there are many other causes contributing to a high rate of mortality amongst educated natives, and who places in the forefront of these causes the neglect of physical exercise, especially on the part of the young men of his own community. Mr. Ranade however, although an ardent educationalist, still believes in smoothing the path for the aspiring undergraduate, and thinks that the higher culture should come down a little to meet the needs of ambitious youths. But will not this lowering of the standard lower also the value of the academic honours upon which the heart of young India is set? The most ardent advocate of higher education must admit that while many young men are to be found who are an honour to the University from which they have graduated, there are others whose attainments are so slender that an observer cannot refrain from surprise that they ever managed to get a degree. We venture to think that the number of such indifferent specimens of University education will increase if Mr. Justice Ranade's well-meaning proposition is agreed to, and young men are allowed to go through in "compartments." An examination for a degree should certainly be a test, not only of the candidate having "crammed" for a particular subject, but also if possessing simultaneously a fair acquaintance with all the subjects studied during the course. We have gone quite far enough in the artificial manufacture of B.A.s and M.A.s, and if the degree is of the Bombay University are to retain any value whatever, the test should not be lowered in the manner proposed by Mr. Ranade. Various amendments are to be submitted, but the best thing the Senate can do will be to amend the motion out of existence.

CHARTISTS, Fenians, and Socialists notwithstanding, plots and rumours of plots to blow up the Houses of Parliament, have never had much importance attached to them, and the Metropolitan Police since then found an infernal machine in the subway leading from the Embankment to St. Stephen's, have regarded threats as empty, plots as having an existence only in the minds of the persons least likely to carry them out. The "plot," which was discovered the day the mail left, seems to be of the usual order. According to such particulars as have been allowed to transpire, early in August, the Fiction Press Printing Company, of St. Mary-axe, were asked by a foreigner, introduced to them by a London merchant, to lithograph a weekly paper in the Turkish language. They undertook the contract, and in the course of a few weeks lithographed thousands of copies, which it was afterwards ascertained were chiefly circulated abroad. The "copy" was supplied to them on transfer paper, and lithographed without alteration. The printers did not understand the Turkish language, and were much astonished when they were waited upon a day or two before the mail left by detectives from Scotland-yard. The company was informed by the police officers that they had been printing Anarchist literature, and that the papers which had left their press invited Socialists to combine to carry out a policy of outrage and destruction on English soil. The principal item of this highly attractive programme was the blowing up of the two Houses on the day that the new session opened. By way of encouraging enterprising Socialists the so-called Turkish paper informed its readers that sixteen men, who were already on their way to England, had arranged the explosion, and it only required a little combined assistance to enable them to carry their plan into operation. The proprietors of the paper, who doubtless thought themselves safe when their language was not "understanded of the people," had not counted on all emergencies, and it appeared that the small opening they left was that by which the secret leaked out. Some one abroad sent copies of the paper back to London, and the Scotland-yard officials lost no time in following up the clue they had obtained. The printers satisfied them that they printed the paper in all innocence and ceased issuing the paper for the proprietors, who by this time no doubt will have made acquaintance with the police. But the "plot," we imagine, will be found discovered to be founded on nothing more tangible than the empty vapourings which is the Socialists' principal stock-in-trade.

REUTER tells us that the Shahzada has now actually left England, and is making his way across the Continent. People at Home have not scrupled to criticise the course adopted by his Highness in prolonging his stay in England. It may have cost them something. It has cost India more, but the few days extra he stayed served to demonstrate how greatly he was enjoying his visit, and the additional cost was after all but trifling. Unfortunately for the Shahzada his marked appreciation of English hospitality (most of it at India's expense, by the way) has got him into trouble with the Amir. If we may believe a Home paper, which is usually well-informed, the youthful Prince has got into serious disgrace at Kabul for not adhering strictly to instructions in the matter of his European trip. Indeed, it is said that a few days before the mail left the Prince received from the Amir a letter couched in most angry terms, and, adds a London correspondent, who professes to know, it is no exaggeration to say that the unfortunate Prince is in some trepidation as to the kind of reception he will meet with on his return to Afghanistan. Of course since this was written it has been announced that the Shahzada has been appointed Governor of Kandahar, a post he was believed for some time to have coveted. The hitch which arose in the arrangements for his departure was said to be due to the letter referred to and to the state of indecision into which the Shahzada had been thrown by it. When the proposed Continental trip was decided upon it is said he anticipated that all the expenses would be borne by the British Government, and was greatly surprised when he was informed by the Prince of Wales that this would not be possible. Almost simultaneously, it is said, but we are in

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN BUDGET STATEMENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

In the House of Commons, last night, Lord George Hamilton made his Indian Budget Statement, according to which the final results for the year show the probability of a surplus of nearly Rx. 1,230,000. The credit of India, his Lordship said, was never higher than at present.

The cost of the Chitral Expedition is put down at Rx. 2,200,000, and the expense of occupation at Rx. 200,000. This has reduced the small estimated surplus for 1895-96 to a deficit of Rx. 1,212,000. He rejoiced to see signs of improvement in certain portions of the Revenue, and was sanguine that the near future would show a much closer approximation of Revenue and Expenditure.

He urged the advisability of taking every opportunity to diminish the Salt Tax, and was in favour of a limited form of guarantee to encourage railway enterprise.

He hoped the House would not rashly hamper or interfere with the Government of India.

In reply to subsequent speakers, Lord George promised to consider the question of an improved method of selling India Council Bills.

With regard to the visit of Nasrullah Khan, he said that his Highness would pay for his own entertainments.

In reply to a further question, Lord George said he would not ignore the recommendations of the Indian Conference (? Congress), although it did not represent the mass of the people.

Replying to a final question, he said that an Imperial guarantee for Indian Loans was not possible.

THE INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

Mr. Balfour at the close of the Indian Budget debate, last night, urged the members of the House not to allow the interests of their constituents to override the interests of the Empire. The country, he said, might trust Lord George Hamilton to execute a policy, which would be accepted by both sides of the House, but it was very difficult to remove the duties on cotton goods imported into India until something was done to reform the currency. Meanwhile, they must be content to insist that no undue favour is shown to the Indian manufacturers.

LORD WENLOCK'S SUCCESSOR.

Sir Arthur Havelock, the present Governor of Ceylon, will succeed Lord Wenlock as Governor of Madras.

THE IRISH LAND ACT.

The Government Bill re-enacting Section 13 of the Irish Land Act of 1891 has passed both Houses of Parliament.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

Lord Salisbury has appointed a strong committee to supervise the construction of the Uganda Railway. Sir Alexander Rendel will be the Consulting Engineer of the line.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, with the homeward mails of the 30th ultimo, arrived here at 5-30 a.m., this morning.

THE CHITRAL COMMAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

Colonel Hutchinson has assumed the command of the troops in Chitral. His official designation will be the Officer Commanding, Chitral; and that of General Waterfield, General Officer Commanding the Malakand Brigade.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

Southampton will be henceforth substituted for Portsmouth as the general port, for the disembarkation and embarkation of troops conveyed by hired transport.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Commander-in-Chief, to-day, has appointed Major-General Tucker, Commanding the Troops in Natal, to be General Officer Commanding Secunderabad District.

H. E. the Viceroy, to-day, appointed Mr. Latimer, to be his assistant private secretary, *vice* Mr. Panioty, deceased. The importance of this post is to be very considerably enhanced.

Captain Morley, 4th Dragoon Guards, joins the Viceroy's Personal Staff as extra Aide-de-Camp.

THE AMIR.

The Amir returned to Kabul on the 30th ultimo.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S VISIT TO CHITRAL.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 5.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief leaves Simla, to-morrow, for Malakand and the Swat Valley, where he will discuss details with General Low.

His Excellency will be accompanied by General Badcock, Colonel Elles, Lieutenant-Colonel Duff, Military Secretary.

THE PROVINCIAL TENANCY BILL.

Mr. Woodburn, Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, proceeds to Simla shortly on duty in connection, it is believed, with the Provincial Tenancy Bill.

THE BAHREIN DISTURBANCE.

The disturbance at Bahrein is now said to have been instigated by Turkish officials. If further hostile developments occur troops will likely be sent from India.

THE HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

POONA, SEPT. 5.

Two more matches were played off to-day. The first match was between the 40th Field Battery and the Royal Scots. Play commenced after 4 p.m. The Gunners defended the Gymkhana goal. In a few minutes the Scots scored the first goal amidst cheers. After this the Gunners brought the ball to the Scots' goal, but was soon kicked off. They made another goal. After this a third goal was made. The Gunners played a determined game, but soon gave way, and four more goals were made by the Royal Scots. Their combination and science of play was wonderful. They won the match by seven goals to *nil*. The next match was between the 7th Hussars and the Middlesex, the Hussars defending the Gymkhana side. Play commenced after 5 p. m. The Hussars played a better game than on the first day, but the Middlesex rather strong for them won the match by four goals to one.

POONA POINT TO POINT RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 5.

To-day the point to point races brought better fields. The attendance was fair and weather nice.

"The Grand Annual Point to Point Cup."—Rs. 500. With a starting sweepstake of Rs 20 to the second. For all Horses that have never won a race, steeplechase or hurdle race with Rs. 600 added money and qualified under condition 2. Weight.—English and Colonials 12st. 7lbs., C. Bs., 11st., Arabs 10st. 7lbs., Allowances. —Galloways allowed 7lbs. Distance—About 4 miles.

Champion's br aus g Kettledrum, 12st 4lb, Capt Lecky 1
Capt Liebert's bk aus g Midnight, 12st 4lb, Owner 2
Kirk's b aus g Mint, 12st 4lb, Owner 0
Burder's b aus g Imperial, 12st 4lb 0
Falconer's ch aus g Hercules, 12st 4lb, Capt Ross 0
Pirie's ch aus g Dick, 11st 13lb, Fielden 0

A good start. Mint and Midnight fell in while turning home. Kettledrum won the race by two lengths. Hercules was scratched.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Imperial; 2 to 1 against Kettledrum; 3 to 1 on Mint and Midnight; and 6 to 1 on Dick.

"The Pony Hunt Cup."—Rs. 300. A Point to Point Contest, for all Galloways 14 hands and under, the property of subscribers to Poona and Kirkee hounds and which have been fairly hunted this season. Weights.—14 hds. to carry 12st. 7lbs., W. for I. Penalties.—Galloways not ridden by their owners to carry 7lbs. extra, except when 2 or more start belonging to the same owner, the letter riding one of them. Allowances.—Arabs 12lbs., C. Bs, 19lbs. Should no English or Colonial Galloway start, the weights will be raised 7lbs. Distance—About 2½ miles.

Lock's b a p Kushallah, 11st 11lb, Owner 1
Littleton's g a gal Saood, 10st 11lb, Owner 2
Capt Browne's ch a p Quartz, 10st 6lb, Dinsdale 3
Capt Hennage's b aus m Phyllis, Owner 0
Major Blomfield's ch a gal Sunray, 10st 11lb, Owner 0
Townsend's g a g Wait-a-bit, 10st 9lb, Gray 0
Aga Yungee Shah's b a p General, 10st 6lb, Aga A Shah ... 0
Hoskyn's b ch m Marie, 9st 10lb, Kidd 0
Hewlett's g c g The Rat, 9st, 10lb, Mathew 0
Townsend's ch a p Boomerang, 8st 13lb, Capt Ross 0
Surg Major Bull's b ch p Warbler, 8st 8lbs, ... 0
A B Lane's ch ch m Lucy Glitters, 7st 13lb, Hall 0

Great surprise, Kushallah winning easy.

Betting: 20 to 1 against Kushallah; 2 to 1 on Boomerang; 5 to 1 on Saood and Quartz, General Marie, and the Rat; and Long Odds against the Rest.

"The Hunt Cup."—Rs. 300. A Point to Point Contest for all Horses the property of subscribers to the Poona and Kirkee Hounds, which have been fairly hunted this season. Weights.—C. W. Over.—English and Colonials 13st, C. Bs., and Arabs 11st. Allowances.—To Galloways —English and Colonials 1st 7 lbs, C. Bs. and Arabs 1st, Penalties—Horses not ridden by their owners to carry 7 lbs. extra, except when 2 or more horses start belonging to the same owner, the latter riding one of them. Distance.—About 4 miles.

Sung-Major Bull's g a s g Corinthian, 13st, Owner 1
Capt Smith's b aus g Macbeth, 13st 7lb, Wallace 2
Lewis' b a s g Hermes, 13st, Owner 3
Capt Bond's b a s g Flycatcher, 13st, Owner 0
Capt Lecky's b a s g The Wake, 13st, Owner 0
Kirk's b a s g The Shifter, 13st, Owner 0
Gray's g a g Hermit, 11st, Owner 0

Corinthian lead the whole way winning easily.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Corinthian; 3 to 1 on Shifter and Hermit; and long odds against the rest.

"The Diana Hunt Cup." A Silver Cup presented by Dr G. H. Bull, M.F.H. A Point to Point Race for all horses which have been hunted by ladies with the Poona and Kirkee Foxhounds this season. To be ridden by ladies. Catch weights. Distance about 2½ miles over a fair hunting country near Lohogaon on Thursday, the 5th. Sept. 1895 at 6 p.m,

Mrs Humfrey's ba br g Perry, Owner 1
Mrs Vaughan-Harrison's b aus g Starlight, Owner 2
Mrs Turner-Jones' b ch g Daddy Longlegs, Owner 0
Mrs Keene nomn a aus g Mrs Keene 0
Mrs Newnham's br aus g Sirur, Owner 0

At the start Perry jumped away and won easily.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Perry; 2 to 1 against Starlight; and 3 to 1 against the rest.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, Captain T. F. Creery will sail to-day, for London, Brindisi, and Aden, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Archer, Mr F
Bain, Mrs James
Berg, Mr Michael
Byron, Lt R
Campbell, Mr R E
Golchale, Mr K G
Goran, Major J L
Jenkins, Major and Mrs C B
Wolseley and 2 children
Keene, Mr C J
Meller, Mrs and child
McDermott, Mr and Miss
Nicholson, Genl and Mrs M H
Nissen, Mr F
Owens, Mr
Rose, Mr E
Raiford, Mr H C
Shadilal, Mr Lala, M A
Taylor, J J V
Vyvyan Capt R W C
Wilson, Miss
Walker, Mrs J C A
Webber, Mr and Mrs J, and 2 infants

FOR BRINDISI.

Conder, Mr H
Cadell, Mr P R
Hamilton, Mr T S
Kreis, Mr H
Macpherson, Mr H
Moloy, Mr A J
McConaghey, Lt
McBlair, Mr F
Twopeny, Mr C D

FOR PORT SAID—Mrs Grieves,

FOR ADEN.

Seyd, Mr Mrs and friend
Seyd, Meahomed and friend

THE following passages are engaged:—

Per s.s. Clyde, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 13th September 1895.

FOR LONDON: Capt C A Radcliffe, Capt R A Kane and Capt D C F Macintyre.
FOR BRINDISI: Hon Mr Justice Gordon, Capt W E Stabort, Mr L R Pugh and Hon Sir Comer Petheram.
FOR ISMAILIA: Mr R S Macarthur.

Per s.s. Peninsular, Capt. R. F. Briscoe, 21st September, 1895.

FOR LONDON: Mrs M G Gerard, Mr and Mrs J L Pigot and infant, Mrs Aviet, 2 children and infant, Mrs Lord and 2 children, Mrs Barry, sons and 2 daughters, Mrs Highton and infant, Miss G E Farell, Mrs F W English and infant, Mrs F M English and infant, Mr Preonial, Mrs Marlow and child, Mr A Macdonald Ritchie, Lt Stannard, Rev and Mrs Cokley and child, Mrs Sevenoaks, Capt and Mrs M A Smith and child, Rev J Rudisill, Mr James Thomson, Mr J F Fleet, Mr H M T Hart Davies ICS, Rev W Haich and Capt H F Churchill.
FOR BRINDISI: Mr R C Dyson, Mrs C P Hill, The Hon W Lee-Warner, I C S, C S I, and Mrs Lee-Warner and child.

Per s.s. Thames, Capt. A. Symons, 28th September, 1895.

FOR LONDON: Mr J W Hensley, Mr S Jacob, Mr C J M Kennedy, Mr Cole, Rev A P Seifer, Mr Beni Paishad Dewan Mathradas and Mr W C Dawson.
FOR BRINDISI: Mr Pickard Cambridge.
FOR VENICE: Lady Westland.

Per s.s. Coromandel, Capt. W. L. Brown, 5th October 1895.

FOR LONDON: Mr Weir, Mr F H Dunn Pattison, Capt Jacob, and Mr F R Ebrooke.

Per s. s. Clyde, Capt. H. T. Weighell, 12th October, 1895.

FOR ADEN: Mr T H Price.

Per s. s. Oriental, Capt. C. Gadd, 19th October, 1895.

FOR LONDON: Mrs Watts, 2 children and infant, Lieut C C. Renton, Miss M S Lawrie, Mrs A. H Wilson, Miss Glendinning, Major and Mrs A C Bunny and Mrs Sidney, Smith and child.

Per s.s. Caledonia, Capt. W. B. Andrews, 2nd November, 1895.

FOR MARSEILLES: Mrs Rees and child, Miss FitzGibbon Capt C Mitchell Innes, Mr and Mrs Mackinnon and 2 children and Rev H B Hyde.

MILITARY NEWS

VETERINARY MAJOR W WALKER and Veterinary-Lieutenants T E W Lewis and A C Newson proceed home during the ensuing trooping season on completing a tour of Indian service.

VETERINARY CAPTAIN G H FENTON will be transferred to the Home establishment on the expiration of his present leave.

VETERINARY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C CLAYTON is directed to proceed home on completion of tenure of his present staff appointment.

MAJOR R G W Hepburne, Royal Artillery, has passed the tactical examination for promotion to Lieutenant-Colonel.

CAPTAIN R CHASHEL, Yorkshire Light Infantry, is permitted to resign the service.

THE following Royal Engineer Officers have been placed under orders for duty in India:—Captain A R Reynolds, Lieutenants F H C Burne, G R Pridham, W R Russell, E T Rich, P E Hodgson, A A Crookshank, J E E Craster, W Bovet, E N Manly, W H Caldicott, F W Brunner, A C Scott, and E G Henderson.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—14th Sikhs.—Major J W Hogge to be Commandant, vice Ellis, vacated; Major A W T Radcliffe to be second-in-command. 43rd Gurkhas.—Lieutenants H Baillie and H St A Wake to be permanent Wing Officers. 30th Madras Infantry.—Captain A C Baldwin to be Wing Commander. 31st Madras Infantry.—Captain W A Oswald from 30th Madras Infantry to be Wing Commander.

THE annual report of trade between India and Chinese Turkistan for 1894-95 shows an increase of twenty lakhs, or over fifty per cent. The demand was greatest for piece-goods.

THE FATAL AFFRAY AT DHULIA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, SEPT. 4.

ON Sunday last the strained relations between Hindus and Mussalmans, which in Dhulia had assumed a more aggravated form during the last few months, culminated in an open rupture, and unfortunately in a large number of deaths, of comparatively innocent persons. A similar attempt had been made a week previously amongst the Mussalmans who, it is to be observed, do not belong to Dhulia itself but to the surrounding districts. Thanks to the presence of mind of the District Magistrate, who himself shut the doors of the mosque, where the would-be rioters had assembled, the attempt failed. In itself the season of Ganpati processions affords quite sufficient opportunities for all those bent on disorder and mischief. In Dhulia the Juma Musjid, the *fons et origo mali* in this matter is situated on one of the principal roads leading to the river, which necessarily is the *focus* of all processions. It will therefore, be seen that these opportunities must have been considerably enhanced. The position taken up by the Mussalman mal-contents this season has been an absolute insistance on the total cessation of music of all sorts by processionists while passing the mosque, whether music had been permitted by the local authorities or not. By dint of incessant watchfulness and caution a conflict between the rival religionist had hitherto been averted by the authorities. The last days of the processions having been reached successfully, the police, who had been having a very anxious and hard time, fancied they were within reach of their well-earned rest. They were looking forward to the relaxation of their annual sports on the succeeding day. But Sunday also happened to be a Mussalman holiday, when the "congregation of the Faithful" would necessarily attend the mosque to hear prayers. At about four o'clock in the afternoon as a small procession, licensed to use soft music, near the mosque on its way to the river it was received with a shower of stones, the District Magistrate and a few subordinates were accompanying, the procession as a precautionary measure. On realizing that an attack was about to be made he advanced to the mosque, meaning to repeat his previous manœuvre of shutting the gates, but finding that this had been anticipated, and that the gates had been removed, he drew a cordon of a small body of the Bhil Corps with fixed bayonets round the gateway, and placed another band, of the same corps, opposite a breach in one of the side walls of the mosque. This done a discussion ensued between the District Magistrate and the leaders of the crowd, a not inconsiderable portion of whom carried bamboo sticks. The Mussalmans insisted that music should not be played by the processionists as they passed the mosque as service was going on. The District Magistrate insisted that it should, and that the hostile crowd should lay down their weapons, and behave peaceably. Eventually on the District Magistrate attempting to sieze one of the most aggressive of the leaders he rushed out of the mosque, but was overpowered and secured before he had done greater mischief than inflict a blow on the arm of a Police Constable, which had been aimed at the head of a Hindu civil official. Next a scuffle occurred between the District Magistrate and another of the ringleaders, a stalwart forest guard, in the course of which the former was dragged inside the mosque, and would no doubt have been harshly handled had not the unexpected occurred in a volley of backshot from the men of the Bhil corps stationed round the entrance, which was rapidly followed by another volley from their comrades on the other side. The crowd inside the mosque thoroughly cowed by this treatment, attempted to fly in vain from their peril the only exits were blocked by the fire of the Bhils as rifles. The District Magistrate, who himself stood fully exposed to both fires, was utterly helpless, and in the midst of the uproar and smoke ineffectually endeavoured for some time to arrest the firing. He at last succeeded in doing this, but not before over forty rounds had been fired, and thirty-one Mussalmans had been placed *hors de combat*. Of these, twenty-seven were wounded and five killed on the spot. After the crowd had been dispersed the killed and wounded were conveyed to the Civil Hospital, and the processionists completed there function in peace. Great fears were entertained lest the Musulman riff-raff should endeavour to retaliate during the night, but the streets of the town were patrolled both by foot and mounted police, and no further use was found for the Bhil Corps, which was kept ready at arms all night. Equally successful precautions have been adopted during the days which have since elapsed. Of the wounded four died in the course of Sunday night, and four others are not expected to recover. The bodies of the deceased have been interred without any sign of violence, although a large crowd assembled in the cemetery. The third day ceremonies have also passed off quietly.

The Bhil Corps men, either lost their heads on seeing the District Magistrate in the hands of the riotous mob, or as they allege fancied they heard the order to fire given by the District Magistrate. Unfortunately there can be no doubt that the District Magistrate really did not give any order to fire, for he is emphatic in his denial, and this denial is supported by the statements of the by-standers, and it is scarcely likely on the face of it that the District Magistrate would order a crowd in the midst of which he was himself, and moreover a crowd, which had not yet proceeded to extremities, to be fired upon. In any case it is a most unfortunate mishap, which is regretted by all sections of the community, especially as there is reason to believe that the greater portion of the victims were at the mosque for a legitimate purpose and had no opportunity of withdrawing before the firing commenced, while the real malefactors have, with one or two exceptions, escaped scotfree. These have, however, been arrested, and will in due course be brought to trial. Luckily the presence of the First Class Magistrate, the Mamlatdar, and other revenue and police officials ensures that the evidence will be above suspicion. Of course, there is a good deal of bitterness amongst the relations of the deceased, but as they are not as a rule, a particularly disorderly set of people, and both, they and the disorderly members of their community, have had a very sharp lesson, no further disturbance need be feared. The District Magistrate and the police are, however, on the alert.

Further particulars received in Bombay confirm the fact that peace is restored at Dhulia. Six persons have been arrested for participating in the affray. There is no possibility of any fresh outbreak. All the European officers of the district are now in Dhulia, Mr. Hatch, Assistant Collector, and Mr. Pogson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, have also arrived there. The official list puts the number of killed as nine, but the Mahomedans maintain that nineteen persons are dead, ten Mahomedans having died at their homes.

THE KANE MEMORIAL.

WE hear that the Committee appointed by the Bandora Municipality to consider the form which the memorial to the late Mr. C. E. Kane should take, have decided to erect drinking fountains in the villages of Danda, Chui, and Chimbai, each to bear an appropriate inscription. The cost of the water-supply to the fountains is to be defrayed from the interest on the balance of the fund after paying for the fountains and a marble slab to be erected outside St. Andrew's Church. In addition the committee suggests that the Municipality name the new road, now in course of construction along the sea-face at Bandora, the Kane Road.

TOUCHING the recent discussion on the suitability of the white race for Africa, Dr. C. F. Taylor has some remarks on climate and health which may be interesting. "It is," he says, "a delusion born of the constant assertions of the advocates of negro slavery before the American war, that white people cannot work in the tropics." In Porto Rico, Central America, Brazil, Chili, Bolivia, Paraguay, &c., white men live, work, and flourish. Tropical heat is not oppressive if the proper clothing and regimen is adopted. It is ever beneficial to many Europeans and Americans by relieving their nervous tension and teaching a certain "repose" of manner. Wakefulness is rare in the tropics; the increased action of the skin relieves the kidneys; while the bland soft air is agreeable to the respiration. The rule is to "live so as to be always comfortable"; in other words to adapt oneself intelligently to the changed conditions.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No further reports of serious trouble at Bahrein in the Persian Gulf have been received, and consequently orders for the despatch of a battalion of infantry from India are held in abeyance.

THE formal transfer of Brigadier-General W. Pennington from Assam to the Bundelkhand District, which was recently mentioned as in contemplation, has now been made. He retires from the service a few months hence.

MR. F. A. SPENCER, Political Assistant to the Secretary to Government, Political Department, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. E. H. INGLE, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana District, has been transferred to the Belgaum District.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence for two months has been allowed to Mr. A. C. Robinson, extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, and Subdivisional Forest Officer, Kolaba.

WITH regard to the letter which appeared in our issue of 1st instant, it has been practically decided that officers who have passed the lower standard of Hindustani under the old rules must still pass the new higher standard.

THE Government of India have issued orders for the British and Native troops in the Nizam's dominions to be paid in future in Government rupees instead of in the *Halli sicca* currency. The order takes effect from the 1st September.

THE Pamir Commission is still in camp near Ak Tash, the surveyors being busy examining the local Chinese border.

THE Lahore paper announces that the wife of Sirdar Muhammad Hayat Khan, C. S. I., the daughter of Mian Ghulam Jilani, late Prime Minister of Kapurthala, died at Jullundur after fifteen days' illness of high fever. Her body was brought to Waba and buried in the family graveyard. General sympathy was felt at Jullundur by both Hindus and Mahomedans, and all the native gentlemen of the place accompanied the coffin to the railway station. The Begum, who was only 35 years of age, leaves a family of six children, the youngest six months old. Besides being very charitable, she was an enlightened native lady, and was president of the meeting of the *Khatoonas* (ladies) of the Punjab which in 1883 presented an address to Sir Syad Ahmed Khan on the subject of female education in India, and subscribed liberally for the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College.

THE arrangement of the B. P. R. A. programme is simplicity itself. The mornings, from 8-30 a.m. to gunfire at 2 p.m., are to be taken up with the ordinary target-matches for the Championship course which consists of 14 shots at each of the distances 200, 500, 600 800 and 900 yards; while the afternoons are to be devoted to miscellaneous contests. One of the latter is for a goodly number of prizes for ladies under very novel conditions: ladies can compete and shoot at 75 yards at the usual Diana target, and men can shoot on behalf of ladies at 500 yards, the prizes in each case going to the fair competitors. The conditions of this match will be found in another column together with those for another match called the "extended order competition" which appears to be a very interesting tactical match. As the prize for this is presented by the Adjutant-General, it may be taken for granted that the conditions are on sound principles. The meeting will begin on December 5th, and close on the 13th. These dates should ensure fine weather, and will suit many Railway Volunteers who can ill be spared from their duties later in the month when the general public are keeping their Christmas holidays.

THE programme of matches of the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association has been issued to regiments, with a covering letter from the Honorary Secretary explaining the proposed arrangements for conducting what should prove to be a very successful imitation of the Bisley meeting. Ever since the establishment of the Meerut meeting there has been one serious objection to it, inasmuch as it required the services of nearly every officer and non-commissioned officer in the garrison to discharge the duties of range-officers, register-keepers, telephone signallers, etc. This drawback has now been overcome by arranging that every team going to Meerut shall be accompanied by two non-commissioned officers for duty. Their travelling expenses will be paid by the Association, and they will receive working pay while in camp. As between fifty and sixty regimental teams will compete, there will be at least 100 non-commissioned officers available for duty, more particularly as register-keepers, and this should ensure the meeting being carried on without inconveniencing the garrison or causing interference with the ordinary parades and field-days that take place in Meerut during the early part of December.

A GENTLEMAN, who had evidently taken passage by the steamer Pundua for Rangoop, was drowned on Saturday afternoon in the Hooghly. He had missed the steamer at the pontoon and engaged a boat to follow her while she was dropping down the river. The dinghy in which he went after the vessel succeeded in overtaking the steamer near Garden Reach and was made fast to a rope which was thrown to it. A sea ladder was put over the vessel's side for the passenger to mount, but he had scarcely laid hold of the rope of the ladder when the rope, by which the boat was fastened, parted and the tide swept the boat from under him. The suddenness of the occurrence caused him to lose his hold of the ladder rope and he fell into the river. He never rose after his immersion. From an examination of his luggage the police believe that the deceased's name was J. H. Thomas.

A VISITOR at Deal having been struck with the hardy appearance of the veteran boatmen of the place, offered a prize for a rowing match, in which all the competitors should be over sixty years of age. The result was a splendid race, in which four four-oared service galleys competed. The united ages of the twenty competitors amounted to 1,446 years, the united ages of the winning boat's crew being 340, the coxswain's age being 85.

PROFESSOR BAILEY, an American, has tried the effect of the electric light in growing fruit and vegetables, after the manner of Sir William Stemens. All flowers are, he finds, injured when grown within 5 or 6 feet of a naked arc lamp. Outside of this range the effect of the light varied with the species of plant. Tulips had a richer colour, which however went off in a few days. Pentunias grew more tall and slender. As a rule, the light seems to thicken the stem and hasten the bloom; but the use of a globe to the lamp, or a pane of glass, averts the evil consequences of the naked light. Lettuce is forced very well by the electric light. Professor Bailey thinks that the naked light was too stimulating to the plants, and that they were unable to supply material for their increased vital activity and hence were overtaxed. A safe distance for the plant can, however, be found by trial, where it may be forced without danger.

THAT the telephone gives an exact rendering of the sounds projected into it, is somewhat amusingly illustrated in a Parisian divorce case. M. Dubois, the complainant, conceived suspicions with regard to his wife's conduct, and he spoke to her on the subject. She did her best to reassure him, although, as a matter of fact, she was actively carrying on an intrigue with some other man. M. Dubois was not quite satisfied, and he took to watching his faithless spouse. All day long he was in and out of the house, so that she had hardly a minute to herself. What was to be done? The lady was equal to the emergency. While M. Dubois was at his office, which is not far from his house, he was rung up by telephone and this was the message he heard when he put his ear to the instrument: "Poor old chap! Your wife is deceiving you! You need not look far for the man. Of course he is one of your friends. Do you want to surprise your wife? Go to the Orleans Station at a quarter past nine. She is to wait for him there in a cab." M. Dubois was punctual at the rendezvous, but his wife was not. She was at home, where she had a visitor. But the trick failed the second time it was tried. The husband recognised his wife's voice through the telephone, although she had taken pains to disguise it. He has obtained his divorce.

THERE is very little improvement in the morality of Punjab examinations year by year says the local paper. The head of the Education Department has just issued a circular containing the names of fourteen men who resorted to unfair means in the Middle School Examination of this year, and who have, therefore, been disqualified, not only from passing the examination, but also from appearing at any examination of the University during the next two years. The column of remarks which specify the offences committed is interesting reading. While some of the offenders copied their answers from their neighbours, others brought printed books, maps already drawn, and notes which they consulted freely. Two, who appeared as private students from Jammu State, were guilty of personation.

THE accounts of the "Trilby" fever which are still arriving in a constant stream from America are calculated to arouse a similar enthusiasm for the piece in England. The latest piece of information is that Mr. A. M. Palmer, who is responsible for the run of the piece in New York, has made no less than £15,000 profit up to the present. There are some very novel circumstances in connection with the production which should excite interest. The "Trilby," for instance, will not be Mrs. Tree after all, but Miss Dorothea Baird, an actress comparatively unknown to London; and the Little Billee engaged for the Haymarket is Mr. Patrick Mortimer Evans, who hails from Melton Mowbray, and is the original, as he sat to Mr. du Maurier, for the character. There is, however, this drawback against Mr. Evans, that it will not be his first appearance on the stage. It is a shock which Mr. Evans should have spared us to couple mere histrionic experience with Little Billee.

A FUND is at last being raised for the preservation and restoration of the Temples of Karnak. The great group of ruins are unquestionably the most impressive and the most historically important monuments in Upper Egypt. Unlike the Pyramids, they are not the memorials of one king, or one epoch. Indeed, they are an almost continuous record of piety and artistic genius at the great religious centre of Egypt during over two thousand years. From the days of Usertaen I. (about 2,500 B. C.) to those of the later Ptolemies, the immediate successors of Cleopatra, the walls of Karnak are full of historical records. Mr. J. Stanley Little, the Egyptian traveller, is honorary secretary of the Temples of Karnak Fund, which has been opened by the *African Review*, and it is to be hoped that the necessary money will be forthcoming, as the wall-paintings are nothing less than a great historical library.

THE Anchor liner Victoria, from New York to the Mediterranean, with 98 Italian steerage and one saloon passengers, has arrived at Gibraltar on August 10th and reports that at 8-30 a. m. on August 1st, when about 200 miles south of Cape Race, Newfoundland, during a dense fog, it collided with an iceberg. The engines were at once reversed, and the shock was, therefore, slight, but the Italians, in a panic, made a rush for the boats. Otherwise there was no confusion. The promptness with which the orders of the officers were executed by those in the engine-room alone prevented a disaster. As it was, the Victoria escaped with no other damage than several plates in the port bow cracked, and was able to proceed on her voyage without delay.

THERE is no end to the curious scenes that are enacted from time to time in the law courts of Austria-Hungary. A case has recently been tried in Cracow with all the solemnity characteristic of Continental judges, which reminds one of mediæval jurisprudence. Alfred Jakoobowicz was charged with inflicting bodily harm on a child of seven, named Thaddeus Simsky, "in consequence of which the aforesaid Thaddeus Simsky was incapacitated for work during the space of six days, although no further injuries have heretofore resulted from the blows he received from Alfred Jakoobowicz." The prisoner's name being called, he duly appeared to plead, in the custody of his nurse, for he is *only four years old*. The two children, it appears, were playing and quarrelled, whereupon the younger thrashed the elder and "incapacitated him for work during the space of six days." The medical certificate was read, the witnesses examined, and the case heard in the ordinary way. The prisoner's mother testified that "Alfred possesses hot blood, which drives him occasionally to hasty acts which he afterwards regrets." The mother of Thaddeus, on the other hand, declared that the prisoner was malicious by nature, and generally given to violence, this not being the first time that he had thus broken the peace. The judge, having carefully heard both sides, found the prisoner guilty, and condemned him to be soundly birched by his parents, but he refused to award the damages claimed by Thaddeus's mother for the loss of her son's services. The prisoner heard the sentence with ill-disguised indifference, unconscious not only of the laws of the land, but also of the principle of family life, that "a naughty child must be roughly rocked."

As a reward for their administrative, naval, and military services during the war between China and Japan, Counts Ito, Yamagata, Oyama, and Saigon have been created marquises, while Viscounts Nodzu and Kabayama have been created counts, and General Kawakaz and Admiral Ito viscounts.

THE idea of constructing a monster telescope, intended to be one of the great attractions of the Exhibition to be held at Paris in 1900, has not been abandoned, though M. Francois Deloncle's original project has been considerably reduced in proportions. M. Mantois, who has already made several object glasses for various observatories, has conceived the idea of enabling five or six hundred persons assembled in a hall to see the moon as if they were only distant a hundred kilometres from it, the view to be effected by means of a telescope sixty metres long. The object glass of this colossal telescope would have a diameter of one metre and a-quarter. It would be the largest object glass in the world. Astronomers say that with this apparatus an object on the moon as big as the Cathedral of Notre Dame would be clearly visible, and that if a regiment of soldiers were on march on the surface of the moon their movements could be followed. If an eruption of one of the numerous volcanoes of the satellite were to take place, the spectators in the Exhibition Hall would be admirably placed to follow all the phases of the phenomenon without running any danger. The apparatus will be placed horizontally. The image of the moon is to be reflected by a mirror to metres in diameter and forty centimetres thick weighing three thousand six hundred kilogrammes, on a screen or on ground glass placed at one end of the hall containing the spectators.

THE two pugilists, "Jem" Corbett and "Bob" Fitzsimmons had a "rough and tumble" fight in a bar-room in Philadelphia on August 10th. The dispute started by their chaffing one another about their respective chances in the coming contest between them. High words arose, and finally the Australian struck Corbett with his fists. The crowd interfered, whereupon Fitzsimmons threw a glass at Corbett's head. Corbett avoided it by ducking, and rushing towards his assailant, caught his head in chancery and punched it severely, Corbett remained quite cool while he was administering this punishment. Fitzsimmons was mad with rage and wild to have his revenge, but his friends held him back. The brawl created intense excitement, and just as a general free fight seemed imminent the bar-room was cleared by the police.

PARTICULARS received from Eberswalde about the fatal duel between Captain von Stosch and Reserve-Lieutenant Frusou, proprietor of a brick factory, are published in the "Vossische Zeitung." Frason had been at military exercises, at the close of which he banqueted with the local officers. At the end of the feast he escorted the wife of Captain von Stosch to her house. Some gossip of orderlies about this occurrence got abroad, and led to a challenge on the part of Captain von Stosch. The duel took place in a wood. The adversaries fired at the same moment. It is not known whether Fruson purposely fired wide, but the fact is that von Stosch was unhurt, while Fruson sank to the ground, the bullet having penetrated his forehead. He was taken to the hospital, where he died in a few hours. His wife reached the building just after his death. She has several children. Her husband was a fine young fellow of about 35 years of age.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Ardaser Framji Unwalla, Commander M. Bean, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narrotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Cowasjee Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. Dominick D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha Edalji Wacha, Pardunji Nasarwanji, Fazulbhoy Visram, P. J. Fitzgibbon, Goolam Hoosein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, H. I. B. Hargrave, Hasanbhai Visram, Charlestone Hewett, W. C. Hughes, Hurkisondas Narrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon'ble Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Linga, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, G. Lund, Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhovanidas Barbhaya, Professor O. V. Muller, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon'ble Nowrosjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Mr. Pestonji Nusserwanji Wadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Mr. Rahimtulla Khairaj, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani, Messrs. Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoo, bhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Edward F. Underwood, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.

ABSENCE OF MAJOR B. SCOTT.

The Corporation considered letter from Major B. Scott, R.E., C.I.E., asking the approval of his absence from meetings of the Corporation for a period of three months. On the motion of Dr. Cowasji the necessary leave was granted.

WATER MAIN AT BALLARD ROAD.

The Corporation considered the following resolution of the Standing Committee:—"That letter to the Secretary, dated 22nd ult., from the Acting Commissioner, be forwarded to the Corporation, with the recommendation that sanction be given to the grant of Rs. 4,467, from surplus cash balance, to meet the cost of (1) laying a 6" water main in Ballard Road from Frere Road, to the eastern end of the Port Trust offices, and of continuing the same to Ballard Road Pier, for the water-supply of the shipping in the harbour; and (2) of providing new pattern hydrants from Mint Road to the Trust Office." That, of the said Rs. 4,467, Rs. 1,516 be recovered from the Port Trustees, who have agreed to pay the cost of the main in Ballard Road."

On the motion of Dr.

instant, from the Acting Commissioner, be forwarded to the Corporation, with the recommendation that sanction be given to the grant of (1) Rs. 1,750, from surplus cash balance, to meet excess on the budget grant for the purchase of bullocks for scavengering, drain cleaning, cesspool and night-soil carts, Health Department, namely, Rs. 15 per pair, on 104 pairs=Rs. 1,560, and (2) Rs. 190, cost of travelling expenses of the officers deputed to select the animals."

Dr. Bhalchandra proposed that the necessary sanction be given. He pointed out that the amount was required to meet the enhanced price, at which the bullocks were bought through the contractors Messrs. Curseţji and Co. The price of bullocks having increased, the contractors demanded the enhanced prices on the animals purchased for the Municipality.

Mr. Dhakji Kashinath said that it was inadvisable to purchase bullocks from one contractor at all times. They must invite tenders for the supply of the animals in lots or small numbers, and he proposed an amendment to the effect that tenders should be invited in future for the supply of bullocks.

Mr. Sundernath Khote seconded the amendment. He said that bullocks should be selected from villages, and if they invited tenders, the contractors would send their men to villages, and select fit animals.

Mr. Cuffe said that there was only one firm, Messrs. Curseţji and Co., who supplied the particular kind of bullocks suitable for Municipal work. He believed that some time previously tenders were invited for the supply of bullocks but none were forthcoming. Government had also once asked the opinion of district officers as to the supply of horses by tender, but the report of the officers was unfavourable. He hoped that there would be a time when they might dispense with the services of Messrs. Curseţji and Co., but he considered that time had not yet come.

After some further discussion in which Mr. Wacha and Mr. Bomanji Master took part the amendment was put to the vote and lost, the original motion of Dr. Bhalchandra being carried.

RATEABLE VALUE OF THE PORT TRUST ESTATE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta moved that the Corporation record memorandum from the Acting Commissioner, dated 2nd instant, to the Secretary, forwarding Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 31st ultimo, stating that his Excellency the Governor in Council has fixed the rateable value of the Port Trust Estate for 5 years, from 1st April, 1894, at Rs. 22,49,239. The total amount payable by the Trustees will be Rs. 1,52,482 instead of Rs. 1,63,523 estimated in the Municipal Budget for 1895-96. Also letter to the Secretary, dated 19th instant, from the Acting Commissioner, forwarding a contrasted statement showing the factors which make up the figures of Rs. 1,63,523 entered in the current year's budget. The Hon. Mr. Mehta observed that the Standing Committee ought to have appended a short report saying that they had ascertained how the figures we arrived at, and that they were correct. Mr. D. E. Wacha concurred with this opinion.

It was then resolved to record the letters.

THE NEW ROAD TO SUPARI BAUG.

The Corporation considered letter to the Secretary, dated 12th August, 1895, from the Acting Commissioner requesting sanction to the alteration of the original line of the proposed new road from Fergusson Road to Supari Bag Road, in order to allow Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., on certain terms, to extend the present cloth folding room of the Jacob Sassoon Mills, to the north of Currey Road.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna proposed that sanction be given to the shifting of the original line of the road subject to Messrs. Yacob Sassoon & Co. entering into an agreement in certain terms.

The Hon. Mr. Wadia seconded the motion.

The Hon. Mr. M. Mehta moved as an amedment that the letter be forwarded to the Standing Committee for consideration and report.

Dr. Viegas seconded the amendment which was carried.

THE NEW ROAD THROUGH NOWROJI HILL.

The Corporation next considered letter to the Secretary, dated 8th August, 1895, from the Acting Commissioner, reporting, with reference to the Resolution of the Corporation, dated 18th April, 1895, relative to the utilization of the grant of Rs.3,32,923 for the proposed road through Nowroji Hill from Elphinstone Bridge to Dongri Street.

The Commissioner in his report stated:—Owing to the conditions prevailing as regards the various properties sought to be acquired, it was found necessary to have recourse to the Land Acquisition Act and, after the sanction of the Standing Committee had been obtained, the various plots required for the road were notified, after the usual formalities, in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 24th July, 1890. The matter remained generally in abeyance owing to various legal impediments until the present Executive Engineer took charge, when negotiations again proceeded with several of the owners of the properties. The conflicting claims as set forth in Mr. Murzban's report show how difficult it is to make progress. Two properties have, however, been purchased, which, when utilized, will afford considerable relief to the traffic at Dongri Street, and negotiations have been entered into as regards six others. The original sanctioned grant was Rs. 3,32,023, out of which Rs. 18,863-11-6 have been expended, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,13,159-4-6 available. For the reasons detailed in Mr. Murzban's report and owing to the increase from 6,969 to 8,813 square yards of area to be taken up, he has considered it necessary to prepare a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 4,31,309. The system of valuation followed by the Executive Engineer as regards the buildings and lands in question appears fairly reliable, but it is impossible to estimate such items at this stage of the proceeding with any real degree of accuracy; the chances of excess of diminished expenditure in particular cases are pointed out with reasonable clearness, while it is shown that a saving of some twenty-four thousand rupees may accrue by utilizing the stone excavated from rock-cuttings for other portions of the work. As Mr. Murzban's revised estimate comes to Rs. 4,31,309, I consider that he was well advised in bringing the mater to the notice of the Corporation at its present stage, although there is no necessity at present to ask sanction for the excess. From a perusal of his report it will be seen that the Executive Engineer has based his calculations on thorough and cautious inquiry, but I must at the same time point out to the Corporation that in a difficult and complicated acquisition like the present one, calculated moreover to extend over many years before final completion, it is impossible for any officer, however versed in such matters, to say definitely whether an estimate of this kind may not be largely exceeded. Of the Great importance of the proposed thoroughfare to the congested traffic of this portion of the city, there can be no two opinions, and I strongly recommend the Corporation to allow the negotiations to be proceeded with, although the ultimate expenditure is doubtful, and the circumstances of the case may long protract the accomplishment of this useful work.

On the motion of Dr. Viegas, seconded by Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, it was resolved to record the letter from the Acting Commissioner; and the Commissioner was requested to proceed with the negotiations for the acquisition of the land for the completion of the road,

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

The Corporation next considered the Health Officer's raport for the first quarter of 1895.

In accordance with the notice of motion given by him, Dr. Viegas moved "1. That the Health Officer's Report for the first quarter of 1895 be recorded. 2. That the Corporation are of opinion that an Act for the regulation of the sale of drugs and certain classes of food.

Mr. Hamilton proposed that the report be simply recorded, but there being no seconder the motion fell through.

Dr. Dadachanji moved and Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit seconded an amendment that the Health Officer's report for the 1st quarter of 1895 be recorded, and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to ask the Health Officer to include in his quarterly report an account of the sanitary condition of the Municipal Primary School.

After some discussion Dr. Dadachanji withdrew his amendment and the motion of Dr. Viegas was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

MR. JUSTICE RANADE'S MOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the motion of the Honorable Mr. Justice Ranade, which is to come at to-morrow's meeting of the Bombay University Senate, I beg to quote an extract of a letter received last month from my brother studying in England:—"The examination here is very searching, for a mere pass one must obtain 50 per cent. and 75 per cent in any subject precludes a student from appearing for that subject." It will thus be seen that the proposal of the learned judge has no precedent in any of the Universities in the United Kingdom and is an unwarranted innovation. A lower standard for Art Degrees might be admissible as the graduates in that line with some few exceptions are not useful for anything except clerks, but to think of doctors and engineers at 45 per cent. marks, is simply ridiculous. Of course, I am aware of an University on the continent known for its cheap degrees but surely Bombay does not mean to follow suit and I daresay the Senate understands its position and responsibility.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 5. W.

MR. HENRY CONDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your recent article about Mr. Conder was not read with more appreciation anywhere than in his own office. We know him, because we are with him in all the turmoil of business, and no matter what the circumstances may be, he is always the same calm, kind, considerate chief, ready to explain and guide us in the multifarious questions inseparable from railway work. One hardly knows how to begin to record the services we have for the high estimation in which we hold our dear old chief. I think it must be his "altogetherness." Your article refers to the way in which he fought for his staff during the famine. Many of us do not remember that time, but it is "writ large" on the memory of the traffic department, and is passed down from old servant to new servant, how Mr. Conder stood in the breach, as it were, and fought for the good name of his men—not because they "were" his men—but because he "knew" they were not rightly accused. And that is the mainspring of all Mr. Conder's actions. There are but two questions Mr. Conder asks himself in both business and other matters—"which is right and which is not right"—everything is a matter of conscience, and whatever the question may be it is focussed upon these two points, and however important the interests at stake they are so decided. It may perhaps be asked why, if Mr. Conder is all your article states and all I have stated, his office staff, so closely connected with him, do not also, in some tangible form, show their esteem for him. The reason is that when it became known he was taking furlough, he caused it to be definitely and distinctly stated, that he would not permit any demonstration or presentation whatever, because he does not approve of any thing of the kind, and we were only able to persuade him to be photographed with his office staff, and with this we have perforce to be content. I believe I can assure you that if the traffic department of the G. I. P. Railway were permitted to show their esteem for Mr. Conder it would be in such a way as to leave no doubt as to the affection in which he is held. That Mr. Conder has by his acts and example raised the tone of his department is very manifest, and of his goodness to young men none realize this more than the young men in his office. We think no honor too great for him, and all your article says about him finds an echo in our hearts. If we had any voice in the giving of C. I. E.s or other honors for service done to one's countrymen we should give him one every time they were issued, and we would hear of no refusal, which of course would be his first thought, as no one thinks less of Mr. Conder than Mr. Conder himself. This letter will appear too late to admit of Mr. Conder remonstrating against its publication; it is intentionally late, if he will not allow us any demonstration he cannot then prevent this very inadequate expression of our feelings

ONE OF THE OFFICE STAFF.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

ROADS IN SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On the north-west coast of Salsette, there is a small island by name "Dharavi." Of the villages it contains, Manori (in the north), Gorai (in the centre), Utan and Dongri (in the north and north-east) are the principal ones. The chief products of the island are vegetables of various kinds, cocoanuts, fish, and also "lankar," a chunam-producing stone. The important items of trade are mostly the same products. In the manufacture of chunam a large number of people are employed. This industry is a source of much income to Government. Recently three roads were sanctioned by the Local Boards; one from Malad to Marva, the other from Borivli to Gorai (the centre of the island), and the third from Bhayandar to Utan. The first takes you to Marwa only; between Marva and Manori there is a creek, and this must be crossed by a ferry in order to get into the village of Manori. The second communication takes you to the Ambavni Creek, which likewise must be crossed in order to reach the village of Gorai. Both these roads are, moreover, in an unsatisfactory condition; the work is an inefficient one. The third road leads you to the villages of Utan and Dongri. But none of these communications serves an easy, short, and convenient outlet for the local produce. The vast majority of the population of the Island of Dharavi are agriculturists and land-lords, and they own bullocks and carts. The usual means of conveyance from place to place are bullock-carts. When a creek intervenes between Marva and Manori, it is impossible for carts to make their way across the waters. No obstacle exists in connection with the Gorai-Borivli Road, so it is evident that these roads are practically of not much value. The road from Utan to Bhayandar has also serious drawbacks. After Bhayandar there is no made road. When the rains set in, the cart-tracks are closed, and no cart can come to Bombay. Even if the cart did come, it would be a most tedious and long journey. A Manori cart would have to go to Gorai, thence to Utan, from Utan via Dongri, Ral-Murdha, to Bhayandar. From Bhayandar it will have to come to Borivli, and from Borivli it must travel along the Bandora-Ghodbandur Road, to Bombay. It is a circuntous route, expensive, long, and trying to the animals and the drivers. Whereas, if there were a way for carts either, via the Ambavni Creek or the Manori Creek, the people of the island of Dharavi would fill their cart-bearers, say, with onions, bring them to Bombay, sell them, if the market was favourable, or return with the same, if otherwise, on return journey they would carry from Bombay any articles required for their use or home consumption. I would, therefore, urge on the attention of the powers that they ought to build a bridge either across the Ambavni Creek or over the Manori break-water.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 4. A WELL-WISHER.

LEPERS AND LEPROSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We fear to see or meet a leper on a road or in a market, or anywhere else, because the disease is apt to communicate to us, and because the unfortunate sufferer is an unpleasant sight to our eyes. We write this to point out that it is very desirable to segregate lepers; some legalized measures are required to carry out this object. I know that at a certain place a grand-uncle was seized by that terrible disease; the nephew attended on the old man; and he soon fell a prey to the disease. His unfortunate nephew had two sons; both the boys attended, at times, on their father. The father died; not long after, one of the sons—the elder—was reported to have caught his father's complaint. In the course of time, this young man, too undoubtedly became a victim to the disease, and died, having suffered for some time. His younger brother was allowed to hold communication with the deceased; he, too, became a leper, and died like his elder brother. In another family, one brother was attacked by leprosy. The people of the house did not mind of the freedom with which the other held intercourse with the diseased. The younger is now a leper, and I hear that symptoms of the disease are beginning to show themselves on a nephew of the leper. I also have observed that wherever the sufferers have been allowed to mix with healthy people, disastrous consequences have resulted.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 4 PRO BONO PUBLICO.

SCHOOLS FOR SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the attention of the authorities concerned has been drawn to the want of Catholic schools in Salsette and Bassein, I should be sorry if the King of Portugal failed to provide schools for the instruction of the Catholics of those districts. Previous to the establishment of schools by the Jesuit Fathers, namely, in Bombay and at Bandora, the Catholics had had no schools whatsoever, where they could send their children without any fear to their faith. In the town and island of Bombay, where the Archbishop of Bombay exercises his jurisdiction, there is no want of schools, and at Bandora, too, his jurisdictionists have the advantage of St. Stanislaus institution and of St. Joseph's Convent. These institutions are also availed of by the Catholics subject to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Damaun. But in other parts of Salsette and at Bassein, there is not a single Catholic school worth mentioning. According to the terms of the recent Concordat, the obligation of providing schools in the Diocese of Damaun in which Salsette and Bassein are included, devolves on the Portuguese Government. Those Catholics have been kept in darkness and in ignorance, and if the King of Portugal wishes to exercise what he calls his patronage, he would do well to change the policy, and secure the enlightenment of the people who have hitherto suffered from the neglect and apathy of the Padroado priests.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, Sept. 5. ONE WHO KNOWS.

ACCORDING to the St. Petersburg correspondent of a Vienna journal English is at present in high favour in Russian Court circles. The change is, of course, due to the influence of the Empress, who is by no means disposed to obliterate the effects of her English training. Although she receives tuition in the Russian language, the Czarina is by no means mistress of it, and is soldom heard to speak it. She shows a marked preferance for things English, not only as regards language, but also as regards customs. Her example in these matters is, of course, followed by the nobility, the result being that English, which was formerly least in favour, is now supreme.

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DISCLAIMER AND THE LAND REVENUE CODE.

THE following letter has been addressed to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour respectfully to request that you will be so good as to place this letter before his Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-in-Council for the favour of early consideration.

2. Section 84 of the Land Revenue Code, Bombay Act V. of 1879, says:—"An annual tenancy shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be presumed to run from the end of one cultivating season to the end of the next, the cultivating season may be presumed to end on the 31st March."

"The annual tenancy shall require for its termination a notice given in writing by the landlord to the tenant at least three months before the end of the year of tenancy, at the end of which it is intimated that the tenancy is to cease. Such notice may be in the form of Schedule E or to the like effect."

3. It will be observed from this section that according to the law as it now stands an annual tenancy can only be terminated by a written notice to quit served on the tenant in the way prescribed, (unless there has been an agreement between the parties to the contrary), and not by any other method.

4. It has, however, been ruled by the High Court at Bombay that a denial of the lessor's title prior to suit, in this Presidency having regard to section 84 of the Land Revenue Code, a sufficient cause of action to enable the lessor to recover possession without notice to quit in the case of an annual tenant, to which that section applies, vide P. J. for 1895, page 135, and the cases therein referred to.

5. I am not prepared to say that this decision is erroneous. All I venture to say is that the language of the section quoted above seems to preclude the suggestion that an annual tenancy can legally be put an end to upon a denial of a landlord's title by his tenant prior to the institution of a suit for ejectment. Had this been the intention of the Legislature we should certainly expect it to be so expressed in clear terms.

6. But be that as it may, the chief object of the section under consideration is to "place the relationship of landlord and his tenant on a secure basis, and to prevent unnecessary litigation by removing all uncertainty as to the method by which it may be terminated." But the adoption of the doctrine of disclaimer, which is peculiar to the law of England, and which doctrine has not been directly adopted by the Indian Legislature in enacting that section is sure to defeat this object.

7. Empowered with this rule any landlord can turn out his tenant at any time even in the midst of the cultivating season and resume possession of his land with the standing crops thereon sown by the poor tenant at his own cost and labour leaving the poor tenant quite helpless since a disclaimer can easily be proved by the oral testimony of one or two false witnesses, no documentary evidence being necessary for the proof thereof as in the case of a written notice to quit.

8. Much might still be said on this subject, but I think I have already said enough to point out to his Excellency-in-Council that the rural population of this Presidency is not yet ripe for this novel doctrine, and that if enforced, it will greatly disturb the relationship of landlord and tenant, which has been happily placed on a secure and equitable basis by the law now in force.

9. Looking to the interests of the poor and ignorant ryots in this Presidency, and particularly of those in the villages in the Ratnagiri District, I have ventured to address these few lines to his Excellency-in-Council, earnestly hoping that I may succeed in drawing the attention of his Excellency to this subject so as to secure for it the consideration it deserves.—Yours, &c.,

P. R. DESAI,
Pleader, District Court, Ratnagiri.

Ratnagiri, Sept. 2.

GOLF AT HOME.

THE tournament competition under handicap by holes for the cup given by the Calcutta Golf Club to the Royal and Ancient Club of St. Andrews has been perhaps the most interesting item among the events which have recently been decided at St. Andrews. Though it is a handicap competition it has always attracted a certain number of the best players of the club, and the best players in spite of the handicap have generally been found among the survivors in the final heats. This, if not so satisfactory to the longer handicapped men, is, at all events, most satisfactory to the spectator, who showed an increasing keenness in watching the play as the numbers were thinned down. Mr. Laidlay, indubitably, was the strongest golfer in the lists, as his standing proved by his honourable penalty of two holes in the handcap. Mr J. Blackwell, Mr. David Lamb, Mr. David Anderson, Mr. J. A. Shaw, and Mr. Boase, all starting from scratch, show the quality of the entry list, in spite of the absence of such notable names as those of Mr. Macfie, Mr. Mure Fergusson, and Mr. Leslie Balfour-Melville (the amateur champion), and other frequent medal-winners of the Royal and Ancient Club.

THE CALCUTTA CUP.

The most interesting match of the tournament, both in regard of the excellence of the play shown and the closeness, which, in fact, was no less than equality, of the result, was that between Mr. Laidlay and Mr. Blackwell. The latter's game proved that he had lost none of that magnificent strength of driving (second to that of few besides his own brother, Mr. Edward Blackwell), for which he used to be renowned when S. Andrews was his home. To round previous to that in which he encountered Mr. Laidlay he had met and beaten Mr. David Lamb by the tolerably comfortable margin of three up and two to play. In the same round Mr. Laidlay had run his fate rather close, only defeating Sir Joseph Spearman, to whom he had to allow the huge odds of nine holes up, by one hole at the last. The amateur ex-champion, however, has a way of running his earlier matches in these tournaments close in this fashion, and seems to adapt his game to that which is required of him by the opponent. In the third round he defeated Mr. J. A. Shaw at the Burn hole. Then came his match with Mr. Blackwell, which was of the most even character throughout, Mr. Laidlay gaining one of his penalty holes on the outgoing and yet another on the home coming with the result that the match was halved, Mr. Laidlay scoring 85 strokes to Mr. Blackwell's 87. Both men, therefore, according to the conditions, went on into the next heat, which included seven players, Mr. Laidlay having the bye and thus being absolutely in a better position than if he had won against Mr. Blackwell. Mr. Boyd and Mr. Mitchell-Innes had also tied in the previous round and meeting each other again were still all even with a hole to play, whereon Mr. Boyd drove his second shot to the last hole into the area of the Marine Hotel, where he gave up the hole and the match. Mr. Blackwell, meanwhile, beat Captain Stott, to whom he gave three holes up, by a single hole, after a fine match, and so passed into the semi-final. In this heat Mr. Laidlay, giving five steadily wore down the lead with which Mr. J. A. Scott started against him, and won by two. Mr. Blackwell, playing against Mr. Mitchell Innes, could make no impression at all on the start of three which he had to concede to the latter, whose putting was very accurate, and with but two holes to play. Mr. Mitchell-Innes still held his original advantage, and so won the match.

THE FINAL.

Thus the final play between Mr. Laidlay and Mr. Mitchell-Innes, the latter receiving five holes start and produced a match well worth seeing; for both men went out like lions, but came home like shorn lambs to whom the wind has not been too kindly tempered. The last hole of all however was played gallantly. After holding the ex-champion for three well played holes, Mitchell-Innes began to see his vantage drifting away from him, until the twelfth hole found the players all even. He did good work then in putting in his first win at this critical time, thus standing one up. But he lost this vantage and again lost another hole at the corner of the dyke, which Mr Laidlay actually won with seven strokes. The latter played the seventeenth indifferently and the match was all even with a hole to play.

With a splendid second Mr. Laidlay reached the green of the home hole while his opponent was away on the road by the club makers' shops. But the latter came finely out on to the green, where, however, Mr. Laidlay put his approach within practicable distance, and, holing out, won the match and cup in sensational style. This was the eleventh year of play for the Calcutta Cup, and though the present entry list was smaller than usual number sixty-three in all, there is no doubt that on the whole this handicap tournament is growing in favour and is regarded with increasing interest at St. Andrews, the green which at one time was held sacred for scratch competitions, while all handicaps were voted inventions of the evil one and of the Sassenach—in which many suspected tautology.

A GERMAN family, after partaking of lunch a Ponte Brolla, climbed down the cliffs to see the foaming river Maggia, which here rushes to a narrow ravine. A boy and girl, venturing too near fell into the water. Their father jumped after them, and the landlord of the hotel, Enrico Bianchi, followed the example, and succeded in saving the girl. The father, who was the proprietor of the Pension Erica at Lugano, perished with his little son.

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THE INSOLVENCY OF BARON THURLOW.

THE "Times" of 17th July last reports the following proceedings of the insolvency of Lord Thurlow.

(Sittings in Bankruptcy, before MR. REGISTRAR LINKLATER.)

IN RE BARON THURLOW.

This case has already been fully reported in "The Times." It was brought under notice again to-day upon the hearing of an application for the approval of a scheme of arrangement of the debtor's affairs.

Mr. C. A. Pope attended as Assistant Official Receiver; and Mr. E. H. Pollard for the debtor.

The proposed scheme provided for the payment of a composition of 7s. 6d. in the pound within six months, secured by an absolute assignment to a trustee of the whole of the debtor's assets, and it was also stipulated that creditors to the value of £120,000 at least should withdraw their claims against the estate. From the report of the Official Receiver it appeared that proofs had been lodged by creditors whose claims, after deducting the value of securities which they held, amounted to £205,460, but there were other claims on the estate for £117,655, making a total of £323,117. Against this the debtor valued his free assets at £8,000, and the estimated surplus from securities at £21,911, but the Official Receiver reported that, were possible, he had taken expert opinion as to the value of the free assets, and they would not, in his view, at the present time produce more than £1,025. Further, that the supposed surplus from securities charged to creditors treated as fully secured was not only at the present moment non-existent, but large claims had been lodged by some and probably would be logded by other of such creditors. Under these circumstances a preliminary objection was taken by the Official Receiver that the assets fell below 10s. in the pound, and that the intended scheme did not provide reasonable security for the payment of not less than 7s. 6d. in the pound as required by the statute. He also pointed out that the actual withdrawals of proofs amounted at the present time to £14,120 only. Mr. Pollard addressed the court in support of the application, and stated that he had no evidence to offer upon the question of the value of the assets. The estimate which the debtor had placed upon them was clearly unrealizable, with one exception, at the present moment, although their value might be augmented by holding them for some time. The debtor was very sanguine as to the amount which could be realized, and, if the Court approved the scheme, there was a reasonable prospect of the creditors receiving 7s. 6d. in the pound, whereas if the Court took a contrary view as to the benefits to be derived under it, they would receive practically nothing.

Mr. Registrar Linklater, in giving judgment, said the first thing the Court had to consider was whether the scheme was reasonable and calculated to benefit the general body of creditors. It was evident that the creditors entitled to participate would receive more under the scheme than under bankruptcy. One of the offences specified in the Act having, however, been alleged and not disputed, it was necessary to prove that the scheme provided reasonable security for the payment of not less than 7s. 6d. in the pound. His Honour said he need not go into the details of the assets, but he was not satisfied that the scheme did provide the security required by the Act. As there was no discretion given to the Court in the matter after having come to that conclusion, the application would be refused.

The Assistant official receiver then applied for an order of adjudication under section 20.

Mr. Pollard asked that the application might be adjourned to enable the debtor, who was stated to be in India, to be communicated with.

His Honour said there was no reason for any further delay, as ample time had been afforded for all purposes. The debtor, therefore, would be adjudicated bankrupt.

A LOURDES "MIRACULOUS CURE."

SEQUEL AT THE PARIS ASSIZES.

A MORE extraordinary case of malingering has probably never been heard than the one which came before the Paris Assizes on Aug. 13. For ten years Delannoy (says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily News") has deceived the greatest French doctors, Dr. Charcot and others, and his "miraculous cure" at Lourdes is on record as one of the most irrefutable proofs of the supernatural virtues of that shrine. It baffled the critical mind even of M. Zola, who mentions this, to him, inexplicable case, in his book on Lourdes. Delannoy was from 1877 to 1881, a warder in the Paris hospitals. His experience of hospital life led him to the conclusion expressed in the old story, that a total of physicians in this world is that of a patient in a hospital. He had become acquainted with the symptoms of many diseases, and he determined to sham some infirmity. After some consideration he selected paralysis. He was admitted to the Salpetriere Hospital made famous all the world over by Dr Charcot, and he played his part so well that Dr. Charcot himself diagnosed, without hesitation a case of incipient locomotor ataxy. In January, 1884, he entered Dr. Callard's ward at the Hotel Dieu. In 1886 we find him at the Necker Hospital, where Dr. Rigal gave him blisters with red-hot irons on both sides of the backbone. In 1886 he became Dr. Ball's patient at the same hospital. This physician's course of treatment, draughts of laudanum and of morphine was so delightful to the patient that the latter remained in this ward for a whole year. He left the hospital cured, but returned in 1887 to the Necker Hospital, where he found his old acquaintance, Dr. Rigal, and his terrible blisters. The false paralytic did not relish such rough treatment, and he soon left this inhospitable establishment, and rented the Hotel Dieu where he was with Dr. Empis. In Jan., 1889, Delannoy returned to the Necker Hospital, remaining for one month the patient of the uncongenial Dr. Rigal, who confirmed the former diagnosis, and continued to ply him with red-hot tongs. On March 28 he tried Beaujon, in July the Charite, in October Laribosiere, and paid another flying visit to the Hotel Dieu, where he was hooked after by Dr. Bucquoy, Prof. Germain See, and Dr. Duran Fardel. After this Delannoy became the patient of Prof. Dujardin-Beaumetz at the Cochin Hospital. The false paralytic underwent rather unwillingly the drastic treatment by hanging. This consists in hanging the patient by a collar so that only the tips of the toes touch ground. This, when carefully done, lengthens without breaking the shrunken spinal marrow. In the space of two months Delannoy was hung up fifty-eight times.

At length the tormended patient fled. He seems to have seen disgusted with doctors, so he bethought himself of a new profession, that of the sick man healed by miracle. On Aug. 19, 1889, Emma Lamm (vide Zola on etc.), he arrived at Lourdes in the most pitiable condition. He was carried to the Virgin Mary's Grotto, kissed the ground, and remained a long time prostrate before the Holy Sacrament displayed at the altar. Suddenly, as he related a few hours later to the beaming fathers of the Grotto, he had an extraordinary feeling of an inner force that impelled him, almost in spite of himself, to stand, walk, and drop the crutch with which he was hardly able to crawl. The pilgrims accompanied him, singing hymns of praise. In the evening one of those stirring sight, a torchlight procession of pilgrims, was seen threading its way up the zig-zag paths of Massabielle in rejoicing for the miracle. Delannoy was placed in the foremost rank. The day following he was medically examined in the presence of Mgr. Berchialla, Archbishop of Cagliari and Primate of Sardinia, and by the Bishop of Hebron. The symptoms described by the healed man were found to be those of locomotor ataxy, and it was found that they had disappeared. The annals of Notre Dame de Lourdes duly recorded this miracle, to which M. Zola has attached permanent celebrity. Delannoy returned to Paris as an honoured guest of the national pilgrimage. The chaplain of the Charite Hospital in Paris telegraphed a few days later to the fathers of the Lourdes Grotto: "Doctors here staggered by cure of Delannoy. Have seen him four times this week. Walks like a country postman." In 1890 the fathers of the Grotto appointed Delannoy overseer of a home for invalids awaiting miraculous cures at Lourdes. The reputation of his miraculous cure had spread over Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia. From all these parts of the world Delannoy received rich presents with prayers that he would intercede with the Virgin (he being a persona grata) for the recovery of the donors.

Alas, in August, 1891, Delannoy decamped with 400 francs robbed from the fathers. He returned to Paris, was admitted to Saint Anne's Asylum as suffering from persecution mania. Six months later he paid another few months' visit there with a doctor's certificate of mental debility, and left having stolen a sum of 1,800 francs from the hospital pharmacy. At length, in May, 1894, the police arrest ed him. Delannoy was examined by two doctors. He endeavoured to play the parts in which he had so distinguished himself of paraiytic and madman, but it was too late for shamming. The doctors reported him to be a malingerer of astounding skill. Delannoy is fifty-two years of age, and his face has that mixed expression so common among French peasants of candour and cunning; he might be a gardener. He denied having robbed the fathers, and said he left them because they wanted to make a priest of him. He was, however, found guilty on all counts, without extenuating circumstances, and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment and ten years' police surveillance.

THE official returns of the destruction of wild beasts in France show that animals falling under this description are becoming extinct. Wolves are no longer to be found in 55 out of 87 departments. In the course of the last twelvemonth 384 wolves were killed in France, for which the State and local authorities paid an aggregate of 1,000*l.* in premiums. They nearly all came from the central or the eastern departments.

"THE IDEAL HUSBAND."

WHERE is a woman to find an ideal husband How is she to find him? Again, are there any such beings as ideal husbands? These, and many other questions growing out of the same branch of subject, are discussed by eight married ladies in a neat little volume, "The Ideal Husband," edited by Mr. Frederick A. Atkins, and published by Messrs. Horace B. Marshall and Son. The essayists who treat of this interesting subject are Lady Jeune, "John Strange Winter," Mrs. Fenwick Miller, Mrs. Joseph Parker, Mrs. Lynn Linton, Mrs. Mayo, Mrs. Crawford, and Mrs. Boyd Carpenter. Lady Jeune is of opinion that the question could have been settled without any trouble twenty years ago, for then every husband was, by virtue of his position at the head of the household, an ideal husband ready to hand. Like the King, he could do no wrong. Lady Jeune gives a very reasonable estimate of the ideal husband of the present age. He must be a very busy man, and, as we understand, he must not be too much at home, and he must not interfere in small household concerns. His wife must take some interests in his pursuits and his affairs, and the new life of freedom accorded to women will, Lady Jeune believes, enable the wives to be good helpers and advisers to their husbands. But there are, we fancy (says the "Daily News"), eager-souled women who would regard the sort of life thus shadowed out as bordering on the humdrum. Among the persons against whom Mrs. Mayo ("Edward Garrett") warns all girls is the sort of man about whom she puts the following questions:—"Does he show the cat off the rug the moment he wants to stand in front of the fire? Does he tease and jibe his sister until the tears come into her eyes? Does he wink and jeer over his grandmother's shoulder? Does he call the servant girl a slavey?" Such certainly is not an ideal husband according to our estimate—he is rather what might be called a champion cad. But there may possibly be girls in certain classes of life who could persuade themselves, before marriage at all events, that in the champion cad they saw an ideal husband. Mrs. Lynn Linton thinks that women are happiest when nobly mastered—that is, "When mastered by the justice, the large-mindedness, the high principles of the man." Such a man supplies his wife with an unerring rule of right. "But then it must be so difficult to get hold of a man who, without being a tyrant or a pedant—Mrs. Linton very properly objects to such persons—could persuade himself that he is able to supply his wife and his household with an unerring rule of right. And even if a man were to be found gifted with such rare power there perhaps would be nothing in him to make a girl fall in love with him. Mrs. Emily Crawford boldly maintains that "fortunately there is not and cannot be an ideal husband. The ideal husband, she declares, and we are quite inclined to agree with her, "varies and must vary according to the nation, climate, desires, degrees of ignorance, of education, good sense, stupidness, selfishness or generosity, wealth, poverty, situation, or breeding of the innumerable grown-up girls who intend to marry." Mrs. Crawford gives some very interesting illustrations of the curious difference about ideals even in European countries lying not much asunder one from the other. The general tone of the essays is remarkably mild and moderate. There seems to be almost a complete agreement of opinion that the standard of the ideal must be somewhat low; conveniently within reach; comfortable companionship seems the domestic life that is chiefly aimed at, although of course each lady has her own peculiar prejudices and predilections. There is very little said about the "passion" part, and indeed man gets off much better on the whole than he does in the writings of other ladies who have discussed him and his ways.

The impression which one gets from the little book (continues the "Daily News") is that nothing more is sought for in the ideal husband than it might be easy enough for almost every woman to get and so soothe her heart's desire. How far "the innumerable grown-up girls who intend to marry" would be content with the sort of ideal which these intelligent married ladies set up for them is something on which we can hardly venture to pronounce an opinion. The world perhaps would be the more comfortable if all the ridiculous romance were knocked out of it, and instead of passionate young love there were sensible arrangements made for suitable marriages. But has it quite come to this with the world just yet? Has romance really died out of the minds and lives of our young women? Lydia Languish was very much of a caricature, to be sure, but we are disposed to believe that there is many a girl in our own prosaic time who would like a good deal of the romantic and the poetic and the effusive, aud, if you will, the nonsensical, to colour her love story before it closed with the wedding chapter. It would seem that if we try to turn romance out of the door it will return in a somewhat altered form by the window. Certainly many of the heroines of fiction drawn by women in our days seem to have got the romance all the wrong way, and have been pluming the domestic career with it instead of dropping it at the threshold of the house. Of course it is all very right to give the sound advice which the pages of this little volume contains in many places. We are only afraid that much of it is rather too sensible for all temperaments. It will be an easier world to manage if the general tenets of the book get a firm hold of the minds of our young women. "No dreams—no looking after impossible heroes"—such is the motto and the moral of most of the essays. The ideal husband! There is no such person. Even if there were such a being, what good would he be, some of the ladies ask, if he could not get hold of an ideal wife? The young ladies, therefore, are put in an awkward and even a paradoxical position. If they yearn after an ideal husband and they cannot get him, but if they do not yearn at all, and make up their minds to a moderate desire, why, then, they can find the ideal husband, lower scale, almost anywhere. For if the ideal be only a decent, manly, good sort of fellow, there can be no difficulty in satisfying so reasonable a desire. Make up your mind that you can't have him—and that you can be content with the best man, all things considered, that you can get—and then, there before you, is the very sort of man you wanted, and therefore, don't you see, he must be your ideal husband!—at all events he ought to be—but is not the very fact that he ought to be only another way of saying that he is not?

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 24th August 1895 on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	100	10	710
Or per mile of Railway	34	6	1	41
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.	3,767	836	36	4,639
Total for 8 weeks ...	4,367	936	46	5,349
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	272	33	3	308
Per mile of Ry do.	16	2	.....	18
Total to corres

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE New Woman has turned up on the moors. A shooting party in the north of Scotland included, the other day, a lady who appeared in the orthodox sporting outfit hitherto monopolised by the other sex. Although she expended a considerable number of cartridges she did not succeed in bringing down a single bird. The game-keeper, after the return of the party, expressed himself as follows regarding the lady's performances:—"She's a' the gentleman a' that she cud. She wore the same cleas, she smoked, drank a nip o' whuskey; ay, an' ance gied a bit swear laich in: bit as for shutin, she cudna hit a barn-door at ten yairds, an'—she never ance said 'Thank ye' tae masel. If ony mair o' her kind come aboot I'll throw up ma job."

The Bromsgrove Board of Guardians have just acquired fame by challenging the Urban District Council of the same township to play a game of cricket, and the latter body, after wondering for a while whether they could appear in public in the light and airy costume of cricketers, and undergo the exertion which is inseparable from the game without loss of dignity, have decided to accept the challenge! The "gate"—for the public will be invited to be present—will go to a fund for the relief of the poor.

M. Casimir-Perier, ex-President of the French Republic, is a most devoted cyclist. Just now he is all day long on the wheel on and about his estate in Pont-sur-Seine. The other day a good-natured yokel, busy in the harvest-field, called laughingly out to him, "Eh, Monsieur Casimir, now you can do again as you like!" "Je crais bais" (je crois bien) the bicyclist called out in good "patois," and vanished round the corner.

The most popular Christian name in Austria, according to the last census, is Franz (Francis). There are no less than 1,834,000 of the male subjects of the Emperor Francis Joseph who bear this name. The next in popularity is Johann. There are in round numbers 1,380,000 Austrian Johns. The third is Josef, also one of the names of the Kaiser; the Josephs of Austria number 1,035,000. Fourthly come the Leopolds, 584,000; and fifthly the Wenzels, 448,000. The female Christian name highest in favour in Austria is Anna, which is borne by 1,780,000; this is followed by Maria with 1,052,000, and Elizabeth with 1,260,000 representatives.

The following little incident happened a day or two ago in a London suburb. A bootmaker's apprentice, a lad of about fourteen, delivered a pair of boots at a tradesman's house. The tradesman's wife, accustomed to orderly business ways, asked the lad, after handing him the money for the boots, to receipt the bill. At this request the lad showed the greatest confusion, so that the woman, to reassure him, said, "Just receipt it, as a matter of business." Whereupon he wrote laboriously something on the paper. In the evening, when the tradesman examined the papers on the spike, he came upon a bootmaker's bill, at the foot of which was written in large letters in a schoolboy hand. "As a matter of business." It was the youthful apprentice's literal interpretation of the demand for a receipt as a matter of business.

A valuable present for Prince Bismarck's eightieth birthday, offered by the German gymnastic clubs, has only just arrived at Friedrichsruh. It is a carved oak panel, a yard square, bearing in the centre the gymnasts' cross in gold, on a red and white background. Under it, on a silver plate, are engraved the words "The unity of Germany was the dream of my awakening life, the sunrise of my youth, the sunlight of my manhood, and it is now the evening star which beckons me to eternal rest." Below the inscription a silver-gilt wreath encloses the dedication, "To the Creator of German Unity and of our Fatherland, in deep gratitude, from the German Gymnastic Societies." Prince Bismarck, in sending a letter of thanks to the representatives of the societies, regrets that his state of health prevents him this year from receiving the donors in person, but hopes for better luck next year!

A general officer, with a kindly eye for old soldiers, stopped at a street crossing and asked the sweeper:—"Been in the Service?" "To be sure, sorr!" was the answer. "Been wounded?" "Three for ye, sorr." "Where?" "The ball wint in here, sorr, an' out here," said the sweeper, striking his breast with one hand, and thumping himself between the shoulders with his broom-handle. "Why man!" said the General, severely, "it would have killed you! That's where your heart is!" "Lord love ye, sorr, me 'eart was up in me mouth wid the frolght, thin!" And the General's interest was renewed in the man.

A Senator from the Far West, new alike to Congressional honours and the ways of Society, was invited to a very swell dinner given by a wealthy man who wanted "influence." Here is a part of the letter the Senator wrote home the day after:—"It was the finest house you ever see, and the finest folks. The table was set out in bang-up style. Lace on the table cloth, and sech flowers as I never see! But not a thing to eat on it but some candy, some little nuts all shell'd, and sech things. But by-and-by one of the men standing round brought me some of the finest soup you ever'd't. And as I didn't see nothing else to eat I had some more and some more. And then—what do you think? Hang me if those men didn't bring on the finest dinner ever you see; and there I sot, like a darned fool, chuck full o' soup!"—We quote from the "Boston Budget."

The "Neue Wiener Tagblatt" prints at length the amazing last will and testament of a wealthy old eccentric who died lately at Hadersdorf am Kamp. "I bequeath the whole of my property, movable and immovable," says he, "to my six nephews and my six nieces, but under the sole condition that every one of my nephews marries a woman named Antonie, and that everyone of my nieces marries a man named Anton." The twelve are further required to give the Christian name Antonie or Anton to each first-born child, according as it turns out to be girl or boy. The marriage of each nephew and niece is also to be celebrated on one of the St. Anthony's days, either January 17, May 10, or June 13. Each is further required to be married before the end of July, 1896. Any nephew or niece remaining unmarried to an Antonie or an Anton after that date forfeits half of his or her share of the property. Many a modern novel turns upon the absurd provisions of the will of a rich kinsman of the heroine or hero, but no novel has ever yet hit upon a testamentary absurdity equal to that of this old bachelor uncle.

The Kaiser has gone, but he has left very pleasant memories behind him in the Lake district. Memorial windows for Lowther Church and Schools, and substantial presents to the chief constable of the county and the head of the telegraph service will serve to remind the North Country folk of his visit. His Majesty proceeded by special train from Lowther to Leith, where, after a brief interview with the Lord Provost of Edinburgh and various local dignitaries, he went on board the "Hohenzollern" and steered for Hamburg.

Not content with the exhibition he made of himself, Dr. Tanner has apparently determined to obtain fame as an obstructive. He is reported to have handed in over two hundred notices of motion for the reduction of Votes on the Estimates. It is not believed, however, that in this extraordinary course he will obtain the support of his party, and as during part of the time he will not be in a condition to discuss the Estimates, and will probably be entirely unsupported when he returns, the prospect is not very formidable.

When the Estimates are reached Mr. T. G. Bowles intends to raise some important questions with reference to alleged favouritism in the selections which have from time to time been made by the Board of Trade. Mr. Bowles will be supported by one of the new Metropolitan members, and there is more rejoicing in the City at the prospect than among certain official receivers.

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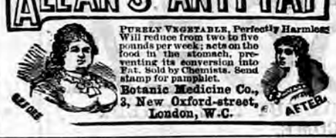

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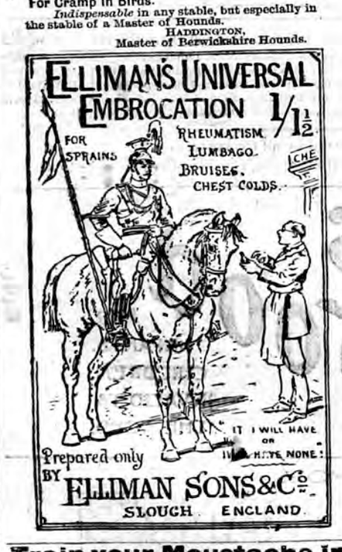

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It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
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Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile Imitations!—Words genuine without the British Government Stamp' with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.
I am, dear Sir, Yours truly,
ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.
Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.

Koko for the Hair is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, eradicates dandruff, prevents hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. It is particularly cooling and refreshing, and specially adapted for a hot climate.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888.
I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and Chemical Analysis a sample, purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of Wholesale Druggists, of the preparation known as "Koko for the Hair." I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., *Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c.*

TESTIMONIALS.
Miss ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, says:—"I have used KOKO for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."
Has done Much.—Mr. E. W. COOPER, 33, Bailey Street, Luton, Beds., writes—"In a few weeks your 'Koko' has done much to prove its own merits. No doubt by my recommendation you will receive further orders."
From "The Profession."—Mr. HENRY WESTLAND, of Toole's Theatre, Strand, W.C., writes—"'Koko' will certainly arrest the falling off of the hair, strengthen and increase its growth. I have recommended it to many friends, and in every case it has given great satisfaction."
Thousands on File.—Every Extract printed we have, together with thousands of other unsolicited testimonials and duplicate orders, are on file in their original envelopes, just as they were received from people all over the Kingdom.

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious Ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and restorative properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.
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NOTICES.

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PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS
VIN CHAPOTEAUT
(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)
A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT
This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, it is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic,** and **Convalescent.** It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers,** and **Ulceration,** of the Stomach
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CHAPOTEAUT
PARIS

CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL
CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA
MORRHUOL
Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.
Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules

SICK HEADACHES, NEURALGIA, instantly relieved by *GRIMAULT and Co's GUARANA* a single powder of which is sufficient to cure the most violent sick headache.
The LANCET says:—"GRIMAULT'S GUARANA powders are a certain remedy for sick headache."

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INDIAN CIGARETTES
Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness,** and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds,** with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia. Catarrhal affections,** and **difficulty** in **Expectoration,** are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.
GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

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LAXATIVE **FRUIT JULIEN** PURGATIVE
A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.
JULIEN, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

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MATICO
GRIMAULT & Co. CHEMISTS, PARIS
Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.
MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*
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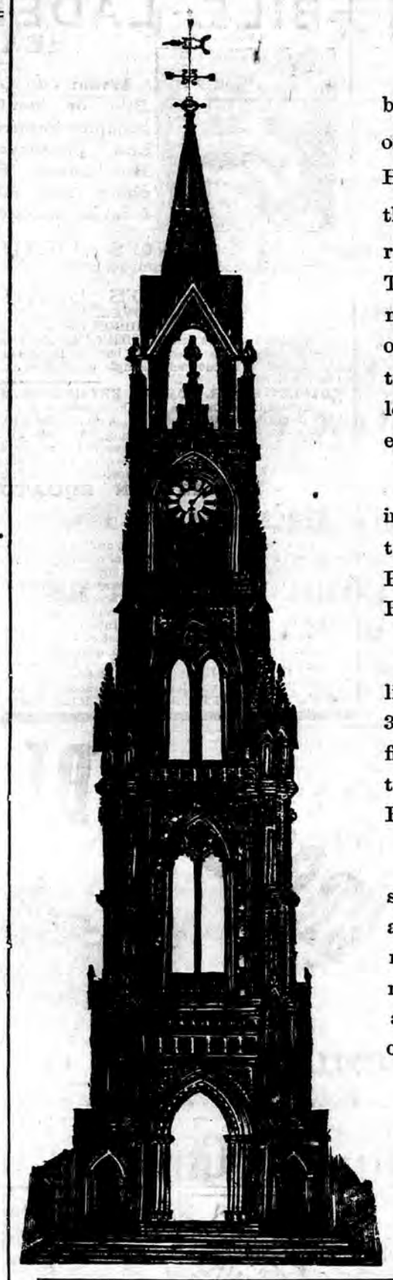
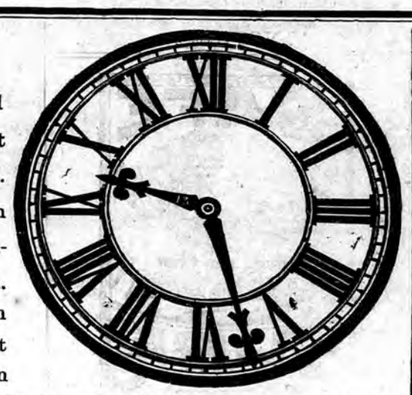
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from the unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste," or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

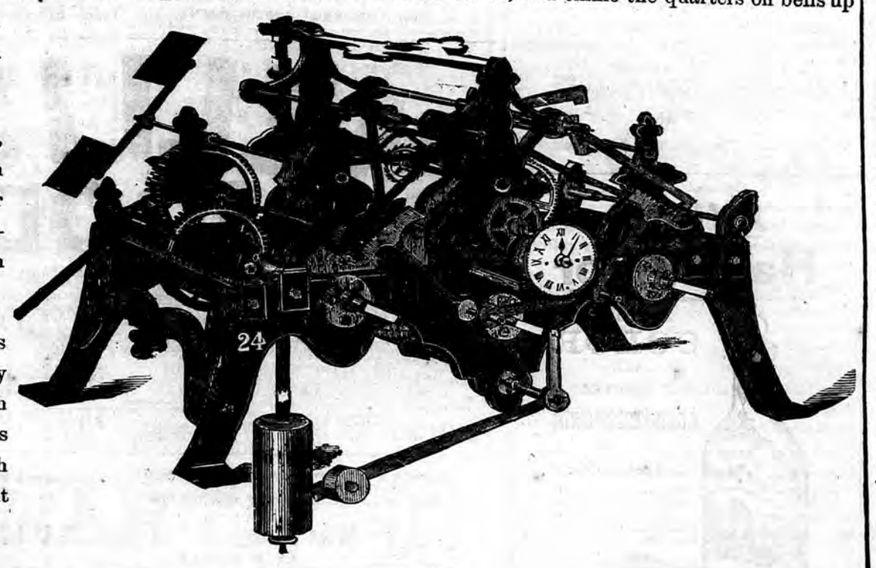


TOWER AND TURRET CLOCKS.



The Illustration illustrates the handsome CLOCK TOWER, erected by the joint subscriptions of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the district of Aligarh, and has been named after the local Collector, Mr. J. H. Harrison, I.C.S. The Tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building in the Gothic Style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The Clock has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead heat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and the Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell. It is an eight-day Clock. The Clock, which is the gift of a local native magnate, was set up and supplied by ourselves. We have now on hand, for immediate supply, an exactly similar Clock. Every part of which has been manufactured in England. The price is Rs 5,500.

We manufacture Tower Clocks up to any size desired, with one, two or four dials from 3 feet to 20 feet in diameter, which can be illuminated, if required, and made to strike the hours, and chime the quarters on bells up to any weight and calibre. Prices ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 10,000.



We also make smaller, lighter, silent Clocks, with 3 feet dial, suitable for fixing over stables or entrance gateways from Rs. 450 to Rs. 750.

Enquiries and orders should be accompanied by a plan and elevation, with notes of all measurements relating to the part such as thickness of wall, height of chamber space, &c.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

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CARNRICK'S LIQUID PEPTONOIDS.

CARNRICK'S LIQUID PEPTONOIDS contains both the stimulating and nutritious properties of beef perfectly digested, in the form of an extremely palatable cordial. It is largely prescribed by the Medical Profession for General and Nervous Debility, Indigestion, and Anæmia, Loss of Appetite, and in Convalescence generally. Whenever the system requires tone and strengthening, Carnrick's Liquid Peptonoids will render excellent help, as it restores power, improves Nutrition, and stimulates the digestive functions.

"A very valuable condensed food; a very powerful and agreeable tonic and stimulant."—*The Lancet.*

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all most beautiful women use
CREME SIMON
Madame Adelina PATTI says:
« Have found it very good indeed »

For all irritations of the skin it is unequalled.
Chaps, Redness, Sunburn, Roughness, etc. disappear as if by magic.
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SCIATIC, and RIDING, other BELTS.
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Patent LEVER TRUSS
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Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN!
Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free.
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CORSET
The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
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THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY
Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.
"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.
Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."
Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.
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LADIES: Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your
KNITTING, EMBROIDERY,
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.
Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
Mention this Paper.
FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.
AT FIRST COST,
DIRECT from the SPINNERS.
Prices and Samples Post Free.

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.
AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD SCOTCH WHISKY PURE GOOD.
CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.
These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.
OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
SOLE IMPORTERS:
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GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
BENGER'S FOOD
For Infants & Invalids & The Aged
MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.
Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.
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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
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SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
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"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. **WHISKY.**
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

A PREPARATION OF POWERFUL MERIT
FOR
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Toothache, Coughs, Bruises, Burns, Mosquito Bites, Scorpion Stings, Cuts, Piles, Eczema, and Skin Diseases, and all kindred ills and complaints.
ALWAYS GIVES SATISFACTION.
HOMOCEA
IS NOT THE COMING REMEDY BUT THE REMEDY THAT HAS COME.

As a Lubricant for Athletes, Cyclists, &c., HOMOCEA is unequalled.
THE EARL OF CARRICK writes:—"I suffered from this distressing malady (Bleeding Piles) for five months, during which time I tried various remedies. At last I tried Homocea and in two or three days I found the healing had begun, and in a fortnight I was cured. I strongly advise all who suffer to give Homocea a trial. It is the most wonderful stuff I ever came across.—CARRICK.
Mr. H. M. STANLEY, the Celebrated African Explorer, writes:—"2, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, London, May 27th, 1892. Dear Sir,—Your ointment called Homocea was found to be the most soothing and efficacious unguent that I could possibly have for my fractured limb, as it seems to retain longer than any other that oleaginousness so requisite for perfect and efficient massage. The fault of embrocations generally is that they harden and require warmth, whereas yours, besides being particularly aromatic, is as soft as oil, and almost instantly mollifying in the case of severe inflammation.
Yours faithfully, HENRY M. STANLEY.
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REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Browster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.
Sold in bottles by all Chemists.
Sole Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

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Neave's Food
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
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To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
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